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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1816

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[Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1900 GMT on 5 September carries a 6-minute report on Polish Premier Josef Pinkowski's speech to the SEJM session in Warsaw, as presented by PAP Newsagency. According to the report, Pinkowski said the current SEJM session "takes place in an atmosphere of complete lack of tension. The understanding reached with the strike committees was received in the country with a feeling of relief and with the hope that a solution can be found to the current socioeconomic situation." He then reported on current socio-economic concerns in Poland and dealt with wage increases for various categories of working people, with strict price controls to be applied by the government, improved supplies of consumer goods for the people, the need to increase efficiency in agriculture and industry and with the expansion of the housing construction program.

"Of key importance for our country's development, the head of the Polish Government said, devolves on expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation with CEMA countries, particularly with the USSR. Life has again proved that we can always count on fraternal understanding and assistance. From these countries, primarily from the USSR, we import, under advantageous conditions, an important part of the fuel, raw and other materials used in the country." Premier Pinkowski also referred to the "important role devolving on trade unions within the socialist system" and stressed that "the government is ready to broadly cooperate with the trade unions. The conclusion drawn will contribute to creating conditions for developing workers self-management."

According to the report, the Polish premier then said: "We will develop, deepen and defend the alliance with the USSR and with other socialist countries as well as Poland's cooperation within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact as they are a priceless asset." He also dealt with tasks and organizational matters of the council of ministers.

"According to a medical communique issued by PAP, Edward Guerek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today suffered a serious heart malfunction. At the recommendation of a council of doctors, Edward Gierek was admitted to hospital, where he is under the careful observation of experts."

CSO: 2700

FRENCH JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF COUNTRY PUBLISHED

AU0718O4 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Ata Article: "Man at the Center of Everything"]

[Text] Prof Robert Escarpit, the renowned French writer and journalist who recently visited our country, has published an article on Albania in the form of a dialogue with journalist Jacques Ellul (Zhak Elyl) in the paper SUD-OUEST, in which, among other things, he says:

I remembered you, Jacques Ellul, I thought about both of us and our discussions at the moment when that man with the strong neck scorched face and black moustache said to me: "Here we put man at the center of everything."

"Here" was a deep valley in the highland region of Tropoje at the northern most tip of Albania where I was last week. The peasants who were sitting cross-legged on the carpet around the room where they meet, shook their heads, or to put it better, nodded them in an affirmative manner. Many of them were aged and had known the old times of the savage struggles against a harsh nature and against rapacious exploiters. All who were there remembered the arrival of electricity and the motorway a few years ago. The man who spoke, Jacques Ellul, was a militant communist who had once emphasized Marx's readings with the sound of the partisan's gun, and who marked them today with the continuous work of harvesting, irrigation and the construction of schools.

His statement did not amaze me. But you, Jacques? During these last months we have often had the same opinion concerning our biblical readings. I am curious to know whether or not we will again have the same opinion concerning our Marxist readings. I don't believe so, because there is a great difference between religion and revolution: One is a word, the other is a deed. It brought to mind Faust, who crossed out the phrase "in the beginning was the word" to write in its place "in the beginning was the deed."

When that Albanian peasant said that man is at the center of everything, he meant physically, with all his power, desires, body and soul, so that it would allow him to open a place there for the time of his life, and not to secure for himself, with a few metaphysical speeches, the useless eternity of an inalienable spirit. At the moment that I am writing these lines very few hours separate me from the moment when I departed from Albania, from the quiet roads of its cities where the lack of cars allows one to listen to the songs of birds and the rustling of the trees, from the majestic mountain scenery where each workable square meter is sown, and where fortifications are built. I don't know that there is a socialist paradise. The Albanians are for socialism, but I do not hink that they pretend to be in paradise. Yet, I know a few places where the faces are so calm, where the looks are so sure, where the gestures are so conscious as in Albania.

It is true that in Albania reality is not hidden. There is the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is communist leadership at all levels, but in contrast to what is happening in other countries, the apparatus never cancels the individual, the state power never eclipses him. Whether he is a worker at the base, a technical director or party cadre, the individual is really at the center of everything; he is there available to everyone, with a face and a name, with his own willpower, weaknesses, contradictions and especially his own personal responsibility. He speaks and others listen, just as he listens when others speak.

CSO: 2100

BRIEFS

DEATH OF ACADEMICIAN--Professor Kole Paparisto, Teacher of the People, a brilliant representative of Albanian education and science, died on 27 August 1980. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, the chief of the flora sector in the Biological Research Center and the head of the department of botany in the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Tirana University. He became a member of the Albanian Communist Party in March 1943. He held important positions in the Ministry of Education and was chairman of the Institute of Sciences, assistant rector and professor of the University, and deputy from Elbasan District to a number of legislatures of the People's Assembly. [Excerpts] [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Aug 80 p 4]

CSO: 2100

ROLE OF GOOD ORGANIZATION, COMMUNICATIONS IN CIVIL DEFENSE OPERATIONS

Improving Management

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 2-6

[Article by Col Delcho Delchev]

[Text] The role of management in the building of a socialist society is rising steadily. That is why the party pays great attention to improving management in all the areas of the country's sociopolitical and national economic activities. This fully applies to management in the defense areas.

The capabilities of most modern armaments (operative-strategic missiles, nuclear missile submarines, nuclear airplanes, and others) enable them to inflict within a short time strikes of tremendous destructive power both in the theater of military operations as well as on targets in other continents. Hence the conclusion that the number and size of problems to be resolved by the Civil Defense under the conditions of an eventual nuclear missile war increase drastically. This, as well as the dynamic and fast nature of modern combat operations, determine the need to find ways and means for raising Civil Defense management to the level of modern requirements.

The essence of management of the Civil Defense system is expressed in the steady guidance provided by chiefs, staffs, and services to their subordinate units and forces in organizing their actions and directing their efforts toward the successful implementation of their assignments in both peace and wartime.

Most generally, management within the Civil Defense system includes the following:

- Maintaining the personnel of staffs, services, and formations in a high moral-political condition and promoting profound ideological convictions and constant readiness to carry out all measures and assignments;

- Advance planning of action by staffs, services, and formations going through various stages of readiness;

- Organizing the prompt availability of necessary data on the circumstances;

- Studying (analyzing) received data and making substantiated decisions without delay;

- Promptly formulating the tasks of subordinate organs and formations;

- Organizing and maintaining the uninterrupted interaction between one's own forces and facilities and those of the neighbors and the higher levels;

- Training the organs and formations to carry out the full range of assignments related to civil defense and rescue and emergency accident repair operations under complex circumstances; and

- Organizing and providing effective control and giving aid to subordinates in order to insure the timely, complete and qualitative implementation of assignments.

The specific nature of the organizational structures of the GO [Civil Defense] and its assignments in peace and wartime require knowledge and consideration of the characteristics of Civil Defense management. The management of GO organs and formations is an inseparable part of the overall command-organizational work related to the management of administrative-production activities in okrugs, sectors, obshtinas and national economy projects. The successful implementation of rescue and emergency accident repair operations is a basic prerequisite for the prompt resumption of production-economic activities in the stricken targets, needed for supporting the armed struggle and life of the population. That is why, starting with peacetime, the chiefs of GO and their staffs must train themselves for the simultaneous and interrelated solution of problems of national economic and defense importance. Engineer Yordan Rangelov, Civil Defense chief of the Vidin Obshtina, may be taken as an example of proper consideration and successful implementation of such tasks. Even though he is relatively new in this position, he has proved to be an authoritative and competent Civil Defense chief in the obshtina.

One of the characteristics of the command-management activities of Civil Defense chiefs and their staffs and services is the comprehensiveness of the required groups in charge of rescue and emergency accident repair operations. According to Ukase No 265, most Civil Defense formations must be created on the basis of work shifts in national economic projects. Hence the requirement of the multivariant nature of the groups which must operate under different circumstances. It would be difficult to predict the characteristics of such variations and to model them in peacetime. In the course of the operations, the GO chiefs and staffs must closely

follow and be always familiar with the situation and condition of their subordinate formations. They must display flexibility and high skills in maneuvering and in setting up the necessary groups for SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Damage Repair Work] in accordance with the specific circumstances.

Another characteristic feature of Civil Defense management is the determination of the beginning of SNAVR. This problem neither could nor should be resolved automatically. According to the foreign press a concentrated nuclear strike from the air could last several hours. Under such circumstances should one wait for the end of the strike before determining the circumstances? Would it be risky to direct prematurely the formations to the stricken areas to help the victims? The adoption of a proper decision considering these two opposites is of exceptionally important moral-psychological significance.

The requirements facing Civil Defense management acquire new dimensions under the conditions of contemporary scientific and technical progress. According to a number of authors, in addition to the "classical" requirements of continuity, firmness, flexibility, resistance, reliability, and secrecy, today management must be even more operative and of higher quality.

Continuity of Civil Defense management is achieved mainly through prompt decision making and rapid information of subordinate organs and formations concerning their tasks; existence of stable and permanent contacts with subordinates and with neighbors and superiors; skillful deployment of management centers and insuring their reliable protection.

A particularly topical question under modern conditions is that of passing on (receiving) control from one center to another. From the viewpoint of management continuity, the practical solution of this problem calls for the formulation of an efficient system of views on management technology at the different Civil Defense units and levels.

The time has also come to set up mobile control centers for the various units within the Civil Defense system.

Management firmness in the Civil Defense system is achieved through decisive and persistent efforts to insure the implementation of decisions.

Management flexibility would be inconceivable without the fast and expedient reaction to changes in circumstances, without the prompt amendment of decisions, if necessary, and the further specification of the tasks facing subordinates, without maneuvering with the forces and facilities and maintaining a system of steady interaction, and so on.

Management stability and reliability are limited by the abilities of GO chiefs and staffs to control the implementation of measures and tasks

whatever the circumstances and, particularly, in the concentrated use of nuclear weapons. In our view, the Civil Defense system as well should adopt the line of target training, leading to the acquisition of skills and practical abilities for stable and reliable management under conditions of active disturbances.

The requirement of management secrecy has acquired a qualitatively new meaning.

The ever-growing importance of the "time" factor faces management operativeness as well with new requirements. In order to upgrade management operativeness within the Civil Defense system at the present stage, decisive improvements are needed in the style and method of work of chiefs, staffs, and services in decision making and execution. Experience shows that conditions are ripe for abandoning the practice of listening to long and mostly self-serving reports. Such reports should be replaced by a higher form of conducting a purposeful and concrete dialogue among the main officials in order to clarify the circumstances and systematically refine the decision of the Civil Defense chief in its various elements.

Also on the agenda is the questions of controlling the information flow from top to bottom and back. It is a question mainly of regulating the times and stages (the sequence) for submission of various reports and developing the necessary practical habits for the processing and "sifting" acquired data with a view to preventing unnecessary duplication. We see in the solution of this problem a great reserve of possibilities for the "unloading" of technical communications facilities and for upgrading management operativeness.

The high quality of Civil Defense management is expressed in the ability to make fullest possible use of the possibilities of available forces and facilities in carrying out assignments under the concrete conditions and according to the requirements of the circumstances. For example, the quality of management is hardly helped by the fact that our staffs are still extensively applying the practice of using trained and highly skilled officials in carrying out labor-intensive technical assignments. For the time being efforts in the field of mechanization and automation of basic processes in the command-management activities of the Civil Defense system are also failing to yield tangible results.

Improving Civil Defense management is a topical need and a primary task facing chiefs, staffs, and services of all units and at all levels.

The commander's decision is the basis of Civil Defense management as well. The implementation of assignments, particularly under complex circumstances, depends mainly on the extent to which the decision is consistent with specific requirements. More than ever before today the implementation of Civil Defense tasks depends on the condition (level) of the

general theoretical and specialized professional training of the main officials. That is why one of the most important trends in the improvement of management under contemporary conditions is upgrading the training and command-organizational abilities of Civil Defense chiefs.

Studies have indicated that one of the weak aspects in the training of chiefs and of a considerable percentage of other officials within the Civil Defense system is unfamiliarity with the nature of modern warfare and, particularly, with modern concepts governing the use and possibilities of nuclear weapons and of the modification of the so-called "classical systems."

Some of the weaknesses in command-management activities also stem from unfamiliarity with the extent of the possibilities of internal forces and formations. The absence of such knowledge makes it impossible to formulate uniform normative requirements on the utilization of formations. The occasional underestimating of organizational work directly with the formations, allowed by some chiefs, staffs, services, and specialists within the Civil Defense system, is also entirely unjustified.

Upgrading the training and coordination of staffs is another contributing factor in improving Civil Defense management. The organizational ability of staffs to gather and process data largely determines the formulation of substantiated decisions by Civil Defense chiefs. The staffs must perform the administrative functions of issuing assignments to their subordinates and organizing the implementation of the entire set of measures insuring the comprehensive implementation of decisions.

Today the staffs face new and far stricter requirements also related to the organization and maintenance of uninterrupted interaction among the various formations in the conduct of SNAVR operations and with neighboring formations and units of the armed forces. It is no secret that wherever no interaction exists among formations or coordination in the activities of the equipment and the personnel the effectiveness of the SNAVR in a stricken area is reduced.

Practical experience indicates that something better remains to be desired in improving the control functions of Civil Defense staffs and in their personal participation in managing rescue and emergency accident repair work in stricken areas. Noteworthy in this respect is the positive experience acquired by the operative group of the obshtina where Engineer Rangelov is Civil Defense chief.

Management means the purposeful creative activities of a wide circle of officials. In this connection we face the task of enhancing the role of services and specialists in the overall organizational-management process of the Civil Defense system.

Effectiveness in Civil Defense management is also related to the further development and improvement of the system of management centers. These centers should be kept in a state of constant high readiness, for use in all circumstances.

Improvements in Civil Defense management largely depend on the full utilization of all available technical communications facilities. Studies have indicated that different departmental communications systems exist and are operational in virtually all settlements throughout the country.

The task now is to conduct a profound study in the local areas to determine available communications and develop a streamlined concept for their utilization for Civil Defense requirements as well. This would resolve important problems such as controlling dispersal and evacuation itineraries; controlling formations moving toward the stricken areas; managing forces and facilities in SNAVR operations, and so on. The Civil Defense system has the advantage of being able to use for its needs the relatively extensive communications facilities of various departments (including those of the armed forces). The problem here is not the lack of communications but the lack of knowledge of the organization, technical condition, and operational possibilities of factually existing local technical communications facilities.

Management within the Civil Defense system could also be improved through decisive automation and mechanization of labor-intensive management processes. In view, the principle of plotting the situation could be boldly adopted by the Civil Defense system. This saves efforts and time and achieves greater speed and clarity in entering data on the circumstances and the decisions of Civil Defense chiefs. On the other hand, as technical operations in drafting operational charts are reduced, greater possibilities develop for analytical-thinking activities, for computations, and for substantiating suggestions (decisions), as well as for carrying out a number of other command-management activities.

It is extremely imperative to engage in specific purposeful activities within the Civil Defense system for the automation of a number of other management processes as well such as the formulation and solution of problems with computers; formulation and utilization of stylized documents (tables, diagrams, aids, and so on); decisively simplifying and reducing the number and amount of current documents; developing models and methods for making different computations on a semiautomated basis, and so on.

Civil Defense management cannot be improved without the daring and decisive application of a scientific approach in all areas and realms of command-management activities. Such an approach should be used as a starting point in the efforts to improve the work style of chiefs (staffs) and methods for managing organs, forces, and formations.

The successful management of Civil Defense organs and formations under contemporary conditions requires a profound knowledge of the laws and principles governing management activities and the acquiring of necessary skills for their practical application. The time has come to formulate a management theory for the Civil Defense system. In the course of their activities chiefs, staffs, services and officials must rely on modern management methods, the scientific organization of labor, latest scientific achievements, and the experience of the other fraternal countries of the socialist comity.

As in all other areas of Civil Defense, party-political work must play a leading role in activities aimed at improving management. The party committees and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are the agencies which could and should have a decisive influence on realizing the need for decisive improvements in the management of the Civil Defense system and in developing the creative initiative of party and Komsomol members and nonparty people in order to raise the system to the level of modern requirements.

Methods for Transmitting Information

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 7-8

[Article by Major Nikola Nikolov: "Ways and Means for Reducing the Time for the Gathering, Transmission, and Processing of Information in Command-Management Activities"]

[Text] From the cybernetic viewpoint management is related to gathering, transmitting, and processing data. Such data consists, on the one hand, of information sent by the projects to the management organ and, on the other, of orders (signals, instructions) going the other way. Ignoring either flow of information makes management impossible. This fully applies to Civil Defense staffs which manage the implementation of a number of measures related to protecting the lives of many people and safeguarding material values.

As the means for waging the armed struggle change, the time needed for gathering, transmitting, and processing data on the circumstances becomes exceptionally important. In previous wars such activities accounted for about two-thirds of the working time of main staff personnel. Under contemporary conditions the quality of management depends to an exceptional extent on reducing the time needed for the information flow. This is one of the indicators of superiority over the enemy, manifested in the faster drawing of conclusions based on the developed circumstances and their effective utilization in practical activities. In terms of CD staffs this means the accurate and prompt clarification and assessment of the situation in the stricken area and, on this basis, the making of decisions regarding SNAVR. Any delay in receiving and processing

information delays the making of decisions on the introduction of CD forces and on promptly undertaking rescue operations. It leads to higher losses and lowers the effectiveness of CD measures. That is why CD chiefs, staffs, and services must seek ways and means for drastically curtailing the time needed for the gathering of data and promptly informing their subordinates.

The best possibilities in this connection are offered by the automation of information processes. In this case we also take into consideration the circumstance that at the present stage in the development of science a great deal of data on the circumstances cannot be subjected to precise quantitative measurements, formalizing, or mathematical modeling. Such data include the moral and mental condition of the personnel, the level of training and practical experience, the personal qualities of commanders, and so on. That is why, along with resolving problems on the automation of information processes the operativeness of staff work must be upgraded as well.

Many of the measures aimed at reducing the time needed for data gathering and assessing the circumstances, following enemy strikes, could and should be foreseen and implemented in peacetime. Multivariant models of possible circumstances must be formulated on the basis of forecasts of possibilities and likely nature of enemy activities, followed by the formulation of decision models. Should the enemy really strike the work must be based on the model closest to the situation, using forms and preliminary estimates in assessing the circumstances and making decisions.

An important prerequisite for the timely gathering and transmission of data is the availability of adequate well organized and properly functioning communications facilities and the availability of personnel trained to operate them.

The expedient assignment of obligations among management organs and officials within them is an important factor in shortening data transmission and receival time. Clarity of obligations and specialization help to upgrade the quality and operativeness of the work. Naturally, narrow specialization should be combined with high-level training in the implementation of functional obligations. In factual circumstances, unquestionably, additional problems and critical situations will arise, some of which will require that individual management functions be performed by people who are not specifically assigned to do so. That is why coordination in activities and interchangeability become particularly important in staff work. In order to insure high-level organization in the work, starting with peacetime an effective and simplified organization must be developed in which data would be transmitted in the shortest possible way. This saves the time needed for the delivery of information and creates prerequisites for effective management. That is why one must consider in advance the drafting of convenient formalized accountability-information documents and the application of a variety of technical

facilities for the fast, convenient, and clear presentation, duplication, and description of circumstances to all performers, who must become familiar with them in peacetime.

Practical experience indicates the existence of extensive possibilities for reducing the time needed for gathering, transmitting and processing data on circumstances following enemy strikes. This requires, above all, a classification of data according to importance and determining which must be sent directly to superior staffs, and which are of lesser value and could be transmitted with greater delays. Every minute of delay in transmitting urgent data lowers their value. For this reason they must be classified according to importance and unnecessary data sifted out. This lowers the overall volume of information and reduces its handling time. Naturally, it is not easy to draw the line between urgent and less urgent information. This question is related to the training, experience, and skill of commanders, chiefs, and performers. Some ofo them could draw important conclusions on the circumstances on the basis of a small number of data and include them skillfully in decision making. That is why the active and immediate participation of the command personnel in the management of information processes is of prime importance. The other performers as well must become thoroughly familiar with and continually improve the fulfillment of their functional obligations.

After the enemy's strikes, once a certain circumstance has been developed, the work of the chiefs (commanders) and the staffs must assume an even more purposeful and specific nature. At that point it is very important for the chiefs to be aware of the assignments of their subordinate staffs, with the conditions and deadlines, and the people with whom they will interact. This will make the efforts of the entire personnel purposeful and organized. They shall seek and acquire the data considered most necessary for that moment.

Individuals assigned the gathering of data must be supplied with reliable and fast communications facilities. The information must be summarized and transmitted along the shortest possible route to the respective performers. The organization of the work must be such as to exclude the need for various officials to demand the same data from their subordinate staffs.

Personal contacts between commanders in charge with subordinate officials by telephone and radio or through messengers is of great importance in the quick and accurate gathering of data on the circumstances.

In the most important projects (sectors) the chief may personally reconnoiter the circumstances in order to make a decision more specific. Some of the data could be obtained quickly by tuning in on the radio frequencies of the senior authority or the interacting organs.

short and precise statements and standard reports must be used in data transmission. The precise timing for the submission of reports and information on the circumstances by subordinate staffs is of great importance.

While using the received data it is important to note the time for which they were made and the changes which could have occurred in the circumstances since their transmission. Should it become necessary to check on their accuracy, this could be achieved through additional requests. In no case, however, should commanders allow the use of doubtful or erroneous data.

These are merely a few of the ways and means for reducing the time needed for the gathering, transmission, and processing of information. All chiefs, staffs, and services have the permanent obligation of seeking new means for improving information support of management.

Organizational Work in Formations

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 9-11

[Article by Lt Col (Reserve) Todor Nenchev]

[Text] Organizational work in Civil Defense formations is a comprehensive and uninterrupted process carried out by commanders, staffs, and specialists of the okrug services with a view to establishing and maintaining their combat capability for the implementation of assignments. Assuming that the formations are the main and basic force of the Civil Defense system in carrying out its basic task of SNAVR in various stricken areas, in natural disasters, and major industrial accidents, we see that the organizational work of the commander is a very important and essential element of command-management activities in Civil Defense. The basic aspects and nature of such activities are manifested in the following: the organizational and streamlined assembling of various types of information; availability of the necessary equipment, property, and instruments based on inventory tables; maintaining the high political-moral condition of the personnel and a constant readiness to carry out assignments; training formations for action based on GO signals and for SNAVR in a stricken area and in natural disasters and major industrial accidents; training the command personnel at all levels for skillful management of activities in various stricken areas and eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and major industrial accidents.

Practical experience has taught us that such measures are complex and important. They must be carried out within specific deadlines and involve great stress and need for accuracy. The broad scope of such activities enhances the role of the staffs, the specialists of the okrug services, and the party and Komsomol organizations which could contribute an exceptional amount to the successful solution of numerous problems.

We shall consider only two aspects of such activities: the organizational work of commanders in SNAVR preparations, and management in the course of SNAVR.

The organizational work of the commander in preparations for SNAVR involves two basic stages: The first is a peacetime period when problems of staffing the formation with suitable personnel, equipment, property, and installations is resolved. At that point, in the course of the training process, the knowledge and skills of the command and rank and file personnel are enhanced for acting under most difficult and complex circumstances in the current stricken areas and the political and moral condition of the personnel is strengthened. The second stage covers raising the formations to a state of readiness, organizing the march to the stricken area, receiving the SNAVR assignment, organizing reconnaissance, making a decision, informing the subordinates of the decision, organizing interaction, and others. The substantial amount of assignments demands of the commander to possess comprehensive general and specialized training on CO problems, have good organizing qualities, and display firmness and flexibility.

An important aspect of the organizational work of the commander is his ability to properly organize reconnaissance--engineering, chemical, radiation, fire, medical, and so on. Such complex activities must be focused in such a way as to insure the uninterrupted and prompt receival of data on the circumstances: the nature of destructions and fires, the radiation circumstances, road conditions, and others. Prompt and accurate information will help the commander to make a proper decision.

The making of a decision, which is the basis for controlling the formation, is one of the most important aspects in the commander's organizational activities. In all cases he must see to it that the work in the formation is so organized that decisions may be made and subordinates informed within a minimum amount of time. Bearing in mind that in most cases the formation commander will receive the assignment directly in the stricken area the great organizational skill required on his part in his management activities becomes clear.

Usually the formation commander organizes his reconnaissance from one, or, rarely, two centers. After refining the necessary data from the reconnaissance, clarifying the assignment, and assessing the circumstances, he specifies the work targets of the crews (sections), determines where the main forces and facilities will be focused and the reinforcements which individual crews may need. The tasks of the subunits are assigned through verbal orders and instructions at the place of departure or directly at the work site. Orders and instructions must be clear and short.

The organization of interaction is an important aspect of the commander's management activities. Interaction is organized both among individual subunits within the formation as well as with the added formations and the neighbors. The stricken area must be demarcated in terms of target, time, and place. It has always been considered that this is one of the most important and responsible aspects of the commander's activities in SNAVR. Even though the commander is the direct organizer, the staff of the combined detachment must prepare ahead of time everything that the commander may need in organizing the interaction. Taking into consideration the variety of forces used to resolve the SNAVR task, the commander pays particular attention to interaction between engineering and fire-fighting formations, between engineering and medical formations, and others.

The art of organizing such interaction consists of the ability of the commander to properly define the decisive role of the various specialized formations in the different work sites at any given time of the SNAVR. He must direct the efforts of all other formations on the successful solution of the problem. The formation commander must never consider that the organization of interaction in the course of reconnaissance covers the entire matter. Interaction activities are continuous throughout the work of the formation in the stricken area, for during the SNAVR a number of questions arise requiring the fast intervention of the commander. Any disturbance of interaction must be corrected rapidly.

The method and sequence of work of the formation's commander on the spot (at the work site) in organizing SNAVR depend, above all, on the time at his disposal. In addition to the organization of his work the formation commander must always try to provide the necessary time for subordinate commanders so that they too may organize the implementation of their assignments in the SNAVR sites.

The method for managing the SNAVR within the Civil Defense system has been practiced frequently in exercises with the formations and, particularly, in the course of comprehensive exercises. Available practical experience indicates that still many formation commanders allow some weaknesses in the organization of their work in managing SNAVR. The most typical among them are as follows:

After organizing SNAVR work--assessing the circumstances, making a decision, informing the subordinates of the decision, carrying out reconnaissance, and organizing interaction--some commanders believe that their role has been fulfilled. In their view, control and assistance to their subordinates in the course of SNAVR is their secondary obligation in command-management activities. This view is erroneous. The circumstances prevailing in SNAVR are complex and change rapidly. The commander must follow them closely and, through his orders, direct the forces and

facilities along the basic direction and use his deputies in secondary sites.

Practical experience has shown that a commander who fails to check on the implementation of assignments, who is not entirely familiar with the circumstances and has not followed their changes would find it difficult to influence such changes. A commander who waits for reports in his control center and relies mainly on communications facilities loses personal contact with the sites, the formations, and the men. He is unable to assume overall control of SNAVR. Consequently, such a commander cannot successfully fulfill his assignment. In order to be expedient, control must be total and comprehensive. It must involve the use of individual specialists from the okrug services and staffs so that the successful implementation of the task may be insured on the spot, concretely, and on time.

An important aspect in the activities of the commander in the course of SNAVR is to organize the various types of support.

The political work which must be done among the personnel working in the stricken area is not the duty exclusively of the deputy commander for political affairs of the formation. It is also one of the basic tasks in the organizational work of the commander in the course of SNAVR. Bearing in mind the great mental and physical stress of the personnel the importance of the work done by party and Komsomol organizations increases exceptionally. It is very important for the commander skillfully to direct their activities in mobilizing the manpower. A variety of methods may be used--leaflets, flash news, slogans, citing the best workers, or popularization of heroic actions. Personal contacts between troops and commanders assume great importance.

The complexity of SNAVR demands that the commander pay particular attention to supplying the formation with everything necessary for the successful implementation of assignments. Hence the great role of material-technical, medical, and other types of support, security, observation, delivery of material facilities, directing victims and casualties to the proper areas, and restoring the readiness of the formations. These are all tasks whose implementation depends on the organizational work of the commander and on his managerial activities in SNAVR.

Organizational work in the formations is a complex process within the command-managerial activities of the commander and the Civil Defense staff. In this case knowledge, ability, and comprehensive training in matters of Civil Defense are important prerequisites for the successful solution of the difficult and responsible tasks which the party and the government have set for protecting the population and the national economy.

SNAVR On-Site Management

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 12-14

[Article by Engineer Stavri Antonov, Civil Defense chief of staff at the Lead and Zinc Plant in Kurdzhali]

[Text] Rescue and emergency damage repair work (SNAVR) in a stricken area, carried out by CO site formations, remains one of the most complex, difficult, and responsible activities which cannot be carried out in one or two hours as is usually the case in formation training and even during comprehensive exercises. A stricken area would require much longer work. Furthermore, several days, a week, or even a month may be needed for the repairs.

SNAVR require extreme stress and will inevitably involve fear, panic, and disorganization. For this reason the forces and facilities must be skillfully managed. This is an element to which we have not paid the necessary attention so far in the course of our training activities. We have not fully covered the problems of management and control of SNAVR at the project, either in the course of staff exercises or practical Civil Defense training and exercises. This is a major shortcoming in the work of the staff and the services, adversely affecting the training of the formations.

What have the practical results been? In accordance with established procedure we engaged in the systematic reconnaissance of the stricken area. We summarized the obtained data, clarified and assessed the circumstances, issued preliminary orders, heard short reports, information and suggestions submitted by some service commanders and, finally, heard the suggestion of the chief of staff on making a decision and on the order to be issued by the project's Civil Defense chief for engaging in SNAVR in the stricken area.

After the order was issued, we usually took the formations to the stricken area to carry out SNAVR. In practical terms, this concluded the activities of the command, the staff and the services. The formations operated in accordance with a concept and a plan drafted in advance. The real circumstances, however, would never be so easy as to enable the CO formations to be able to eliminate the consequences all at once, in one or two hours.

The moment the formations enter the area the real circumstances which an overall reconnaissance would have been unable to determine in detail would become inevitably apparent. Furthermore, in the course of SNAVR usually changes and complications arise in the circumstances, requiring a quick reaction with new decisions by the command, the staff, and the formation commanders. Additional orders will have to be issued on the organization of interaction, regrouping CO forces and facilities,

insuring material and technical support, and a number of other activities the need for which arises in the course of the work. It is precisely this that calls for uninterrupted control of the development of SNAVR. Yet, this was precisely our weak point.

That is why we concentrated precisely on such activities in preparing for a model exercise with the formations of one of the work shifts at the project: managing Civil Defense forces and facilities in the course of SNAVR in a stricken area. We took into consideration that in a real development of events the problem of management would assume priority, for troops and commanders operating in the stricken area under exceptionally difficult circumstances would be steadily reporting, requesting, and insisting, while the command, the staff, and the services and specialists will have to react promptly and rapidly, decide, order, and guide SNAVR. Under such complex circumstances there is no time for delays or theorizing.

For this reason, starting with peacetime, along with upgrading the combat training of the command and rank and file personnel, the system of staff training, exercises, and classes must include practicing and mastering the management of GO forces and facilities. How is this to be accomplished?

The concept and plan for the model exercise at the Lead and Zink Plant in Kurdzhali called for the existence of more complex conditions in the stricken area, requiring the extensive work of the formations, leading to inevitable difficulties and demands formulated by the commanders, on the one hand, and additional decisions and orders issued by the GO command and staff in the course of SNAVR, on the other. We indicated "destructions" in communal-power grids, production units, installations and mechanical equipment.

Complications in the stricken area were indicated sequentially and approximately the way we assumed they would develop in a factual situation. In turn, this greatly hindered the work of the formations, created heavy physical stress and mentally affected the mobilization of the personnel in carrying out the formation's assignment. The physical stress was achieved by carrying out a substantial amount of additional production-economic activities; the psychological effect was achieved through simulations and, particularly, a special sound recording. We established in advance with specialists from the okrug GO staff the factual way in which, on the basis of our requests, and in the course of SNAVR, they will supply ambulances, fire engines, and other motor vehicles and engineering equipment. We noted the areas and ways of manifestation of interaction in terms of time and place among the formations within the stricken area. To this effect we established radiotelephone and other communications between the GO staff and the commanders of the basic formations. We conducted four exercises with the participation of the communications section, the radiotelephone operators of the

rescue detachments, and the reconnaissance detachment; finally, we conducted two comprehensive exercises in managing the manpower and facilities in the course of SNAVR.

The sequence in management operations was the following: The moment the formations entered the stricken area all commanders reported the circumstances through their portable radios and by telephone to the GO chief of the project. In the course of the rescue operations they requested additional reinforcements with men, equipment, materials, and others. The GO chief discussed with his deputies, the staff, and the services and specialists the changes in the circumstances and made quick decisions and issued the necessary orders to the respective officials. Immediately after that the formation commanders and service chiefs conducting the SNAVR reported again and submitted new requests. Meanwhile, the GO chief with officials from the staff and the services and other specialists had already entered the stricken area and were guiding SNAVR on the spot. The chiefs of services personally assumed control over SNAVR while the operative group remained at the control center.

Reports and orders followed each other.

The commander of the second rescue detachment reported: "The buried entrance to the shelter in the administrative building has been found. We have supplied fresh air to those inside. Six of the casualties at the Lead Production are in very bad shape. I request immediately two cars to take them out."

The plant's director immediately ordered the chief of the transportation service to request from the okrug GO staff two cars. He ordered the chief of the medical service to assign a medical team from the first rescue detachment to help the casualties in Lead Production.

The chiefs of the transportation and medical services carried out their assignments. The vehicles carried out the "severe casualties," returned to their base and were released.

The commander of the project's fire fighting team reported: "The fire in the area of the Electrolytic Shop is spreading and is threatening the fuel oil area. I request immediately two fire engines to put out the fire."

The GO chief ordered the chief of staff: "Immediately request two fire engines from the okrug GO staff. The fire fighting service chief will direct the efforts of the fire fighting team to the fuel oil area by transferring there the fire fighting section putting out the fire of the wooden huts and preventing the spreading of the fire to the fuel oil area before the arrival of the fire engines.

"The commander of the first rescue detachment shall assign to the fire fighting team two rescue sections from the first rescue team."

The officials involved carried out the order of the GO chief. The fire engines were factually sent to the site (the fuel oil area) after which they were released and returned to their base.

The commander of the power restoration team reported as follows: "The damage at substation No 6 has been repaired and electricity has been supplied to the shelter of the administrative building. I am trying to provide temporary electric power for SNAVR in the basic production facilities. Here is a request for the necessary materials."

The GO chief ordered the material and technical supply service to immediately provide the requested materials. He ordered the energy supply service to assume personal control over electric power supplies to basic production facilities.

The commander of the accident-chemical crew reported the following: "We are concluding the rescue operations. As a result of a break in one of the tanks the entire area around the acid shop is flooded with sulfuric acid, 10 to 15 centimeters deep. This has necessitated a stop in the emergency accident repair operations in this production facility. A great deal of gas (sulfur dioxide) is draining out as a result of the destroyed external heat exchange of contact apparatus No 2, spreading low on the entire plant site."

The GO chief issued the following order: "The GO formations in the stricken area of the plant's site will put on their gas masks and continue with the SNAVR. The commander of the accident-chemical crew will take measures immediately to repair the breakdown of the external heat exchange of contact apparatus No 2. Two sections of the accident-technical crew shall be assigned to his aid.

"Two sections of the decontamination crew with the automatic machine (the tank), together with the accident-chemical crew will undertake the cleaning, neutralizing, and washing of the area around the acid shop. . ."

Such dynamic circumstances enable formation commanders to be in constant touch with the GO commander and staff in the course of the SNAVR and report changes in the cirucmstances. Steadily receiving information on SNAVR and on the basis of personal observations (since they are personally within the stricken area), the command, staff, services and other specialists determine and react to the change in circumstances, issuing additional orders on interaction among formations, material and technical support, supporting SNAVR with transportation, engineering and other equipment, providing fuels and lubricants, supplying requested parts, equipment and materials, and so on. Requests are sent to the superior

GO staff as well and to the department under whose jurisdiction the project is to provide material and technical support for emergency accident repair operations

Naturally, at this point we cannot state precisely how and in what order and sequence will the forces operating in the stricken area be managed, for it is impossible to precisely predict the development of the circumstances. However, one thing is clear: The command, staff, services and formation commanders in the stricken area cannot manage SNAVR without rapidly reacting to the circumstances and skillfully controlling the forces, for they would be pressured by the circumstances themselves. The troops will call upon them for decisions, aid, assistance, interaction, and so on. The successful implementation of all such tasks requires the extensive advance training of GO command personnel.

Experience has indicated that it would be inconceivable to hope for readiness in SNAVR unless the command personnel has been properly prepared to manage and guide the forces and facilities operating in the stricken area. That is why our urgent task now is to extensively forecast and determine in advance the possible basic variants for actions at the site which might be required by changes in the complex circumstances in the course of SNAVR in a stricken area. Such problems must be practiced systematically within the system of staff trainings, command-staff exercises, and comprehensive exercises, starting with the command, the staff, the services and the specialists, followed by practical training with the formations with a view to steadily upgrading the skill and experience of the command personnel in managing and controlling forces and facilities in the course of SNAVR in a stricken area.

Disaster, Accident Information

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 15-17

[Article by Major Engineer Kamen Komarski]

[Text] The availability of rapid and accurate information in the case of an outbreak of a natural disaster or major industrial accident is an important prerequisite for making the necessary decisions and taking preventive measures to limit the consequences and reduce the size of casualties and material losses. One of the primary tasks in accidents and natural disasters is the rescuing of the people in the stricken areas (buried under wreckage, drowning, trapped in burning buildings, and others), and the restoration of destroyed engineering facilities and cables and communications lines, and the resumption of the disturbed production process.

Despite the tremendous efforts, at this stage of development mankind is unable to prevent the outbreak of natural disasters. However, prompt

information from the affected area is of decisive importance in reducing the consequences of such phenomena. Information on disasters or accidents and on their consequences could be most varied. That is why it must be controllable, i.e., we must be able to determine the time, extent, content, and sequence of receiving (transmitting) data needed by the various organs and agencies, according to their significance and content.

According to the time needed for its gathering, the information may be arbitrarily classified into primary, subsequent (intermediary) and final (complete). In natural disasters and major industrial accidents primary information is exceptionally important. It offers the possibility for a most general orientation on the event.

It is on the basis of such information that the necessary decision may be made. A major requirement regarding primary information is the speed of its delivery. We can easily imagine the importance to an area which has had an earthquake, for example, if the news of the earthquake is received several hours later. The same would apply to delayed information on a threat of flooding as a result of a swollen river, or the cracking of a dike or dam. A delayed communication would be catastrophic in terms of rescue operations or the evacuation of endangered people, animals and material values.

The fast gathering of primary information is both a condition and a prerequisite for the prompt issuing of specific instructions. It is precisely this that determines the type of forces to be brought into a state of readiness and the facilities to be procured for rescue and emergency and accident repair work. This information is also important for the prompt organization of interaction with neighboring unaffected areas.

The primary information may be directed to the superior organization and to the people facing an immediate threat. In the former case the purpose is the adoption of fast measures for the organization of rescue operations; in the latter, it is the prevention of human casualties or reducing them to a minimum. A characteristic case was the huge landslide in Orsoya Village, Nikhaylovgrad Okrug. The initial characteristics of the slide became visible on a Saturday, when most of the people in the okrug were resting. Thanks to the fast and effective intervention of the official on duty at the okrug people's council, who was able quickly to inform the corresponding agencies, no human casualties occurred and most of the property of the affected population was saved.

The subsequent (intermediary) information must be richer and more specific. It must contain more factual data and information which would make it possible to identify in greater detail the areas affected by the disaster (accident) and the approximate number of casualties. This

directly influences the making of decisions on rescue operations. The establishment of the areas most severely affected by the disaster or the accident makes it possible to focus on them the main efforts. Consequently, this gains valuable time in organizing effective aid in rescuing human and animal victims and material values. The intermediary information would indicate the neighboring areas with which interaction could be established, the type of forces and facilities to be prepared and the direction they must follow in contributing to the overall organization of rescue operations.

The final (complete) information provides the most detailed picture of the disaster or the accident. It should be able to provide the reasons for the accident or the natural disaster, the precise number of casualties, the extent of damages caused to the different areas, and so on. The decisions based on such information would be based mainly on restoration activities.

We have already emphasized that the stages of information cover not only the time covered but the various points it must cross. It is a question of the path which must be covered by an information flow before rescue and emergency accident repair work may be most precisely consistent with the requirements of effective management activities. The nature of the information should determine the agencies which must become involved in the organization of the respective rescue measures.

One of the basic requirements concerning information is its value. This value is determined on the basis of a variety of factors the most important of which are the method of communication and the time of communication. Information on sudden or unexpected disasters or accidents (earthquakes, collapsing bridges or dikes, accidents in chemical combines, and others) is more valuable and more meaningful.

Meaningfulness is another essential requirement of information. It is determined not by the size of the communication but by its essence. Unnecessary details hinder the finding of useful information. The sifting out and the search for common patterns makes such information significant.

Reliability is another information requirement. Indeed, should an item of information be delayed it may lose some of its topical value. However, should it be hasty and inaccurate or unreliable, it becomes meaningless. In such a case its meaning would not indicate the most accurate way to act, hence the impossibility to properly focus efforts on the decisive sector. In general, all information should be objective. Characteristics such as exhaustiveness, accessibility and uniformity of meaning as well should not be underestimated.

Another quite essential problem is that of receiving, processing, and passing on the information flow. The wish to gather (transmit) timely

information in order to check on its quality and content should in no case be self-seeking. The accumulation of rich factual data makes it possible to establish certain patterns in the appearance or outbreak of natural disasters or industrial accidents and to provide an assessment of rescue operations, management activities, preventive measures, and so on. Furthermore, the information flow must be accompanied by a specific study and evaluation of the event in order for management and rescue operations to be fully effective.

Some natural disasters may cover a considerable area of one or several okrugs. In such cases the information must be gathered, processed, and analyzed by the agency which is able to receive it and draw proper conclusions. Such activities considerably contribute to the accurate assessment of factual circumstances. At the time of the natural disasters in Vidin Okrug (icing of most of the roads and freezing of conduits) in the winter of 1979, and in the hailstorms, torrential rains and floods in the summer of 1979 in Stara Zagora, Burgas, Turgovishte and Shumen okrugs, the fast, prompt, and accurate information alone helped the prompt organization of rescue operations. This helped promptly to understand what areas and settlements had suffered most severely, and where the main forces and facilities should be concentrated.

We already mentioned that information on a given set of circumstances is vitally needed not only by the command personnel but by the population, victim or not of natural disasters or industrial accidents. It is a question of the critical time which triggers mental stress, panic, or groundless rumors. For example, earthquakes usually affect a large area and trigger in people unusual feelings, concern, and excitement. Prompt, systematic and objective information provided by the mass information media may, in most cases, prove to be decisive in establishing the necessary order and calm. Bearing in mind the current possibilities of our seismic equipment and communications facilities, the stages in reporting an earthquake, for example, could be the following: The advance notification (toward the 10th minute) should announce a recorded earthquake on the territory of our country; the subsequent (intermediary) communication should contain data on the epicenter, and the power and intensity of the earthquake. The final announcement should contain information on the extent of the destruction in the epicenter and in other affected areas.

As the experience acquired from the 18 May 1980 earthquake indicates, the observance of this sequence (stages) in supplying information is of major importance in preventing stress, panic, or rumors. Such stages could be followed also in providing data for broadcasting by mass information media in the case of floods, heavy snowfall, landslides, and others.

The nature and severity of natural catastrophes and major industrial accidents differ. Each specific case has its characteristics, for which reason it must be specifically determined what requirement or characteristic of the supplied information will be of the greatest importance at a specific time. In all cases, however, its role remains decisive.

The experience acquired in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and major industrial accidents indicates that at the present stage information receiving and processing is still a weak link which affects the organization of SNAVR. It is precisely this experience that indicates the importance of meeting the basic requirements concerning information whose nature and role we discussed.

9003
CSO: 2200

PROFILES OF LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE LEADERS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 24-25

[Individuals awarded for services to Bulgarian Civil Defense]

[Text]

Engineer Ivan Khristov began his labor career at the Georgi Genev Woolen Textiles Combine in Gabrovo as a simple worker. Later he became chief of shop and, subsequently, close to 14 years ago, combine director. He has been chief of GO [Civil Defense] of the enterprise since that time.

A number of problems related to preparations for the protection of the enterprise were awaiting their solution: underestimation of the need for protective activities, poorly organized training process, and unsatisfactory results. Engineer Khristov properly understood that his first task was to acquire the necessary training himself. He then directed propaganda activities in the combine in such a way as to encourage the people to become involved with GO.

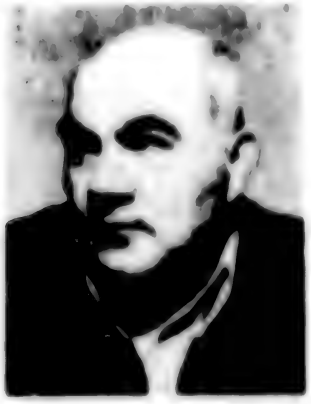
"Today I find it considerably easier to head protective operations at the project," Engineer Khristov said. "For the past six years Stoyan Nedyalkov

has been GO chief of staff at the combine. He has adequate military-engineering training and is thoroughly familiar with GO problems. He is persistent and resourceful. Whenever he presents me with a problem, he has always considered in detail and extensively the suggestion he would make. That is why he defends his ideas stubbornly."

For quite some time there has been order and discipline in training at the combine. The problem of finding the time for training the formations has been resolved properly. In most cases training takes place after work or during the day of rest. There is adequate material and technical support. It is not easy to be the chief of GO in such a big combine consisting of several shops dispersed throughout the city. This requires skill, experience, and a feeling for organization in the steady efforts to carry out the production plan and resolve GO problems.

Engineer Khristov is experienced in GO matters. This helps him properly to direct the efforts of the service chiefs and the command personnel. On his initiative, in 1976 the combine undertook an intensive study of the stability of the project under a critical situation. The planned measures are already being carried out: A separate water reservoir was built. A pumping station is under construction to meet the combine's requirements. The warehouse for emergency raw materials is ready. Radio telephones have been acquired to insure communications among all shops and sheltering installations have been planned. . . . All these acquisitions were demonstrated at a model class on resistance organized during a rally of chiefs of staff of okrug GO staffs. A number of visual aids, posters, and diagrams were used at the exercise. The high rating received by the combine personally from the chief of GO of the Bulgarian People's Republic is an indicator of high achievements as well. Unquestionably, Engineer Ivan Khristov should also take credit for this.

The combine's GO chief has the reputation of a strict, exacting, and efficient manager. He is fair in the assessment of people for which reason they respect and honor him. Engineer Ivan Khristov has been repeatedly presented with awards for his thorough and active efforts. He is the bearer of the "People's Order of Labor--Golden," Red Labor Banner, and others. He has been awarded the three classes of the badge For Services to the GO of the Bulgarian People's Republic. These awards stimulate him to engage in even more meaningful activities and achieve new successes in protecting the population and the national economy.



In 1979 Stoimen N. Mirchev was awarded the badge "For Services to the GO of the Bulgarian People's Republic" for high successes in training the accident-rescue detachment of the construction and installation combine in Pazardzhik for impeccable activities in complex circumstances.

Initially he found the work hard. However, the knowledge he acquired in the GO school in the capital, and his persistence and ambition helped him quickly to master his obligations as commander. Mirchev pays particular attention to practical training, seeing to it that they take place under the most realistic conditions maximally possible.

The extent of training of the detachment is checked in the course of training classes and exercises. However, he also successfully uses the opportunities presented by unexpected investigations conducted in the presence of representatives of the okrug and city staffs. That is how every fighter and commander is kept in a state of constant training and readiness and everyone knows and excellently fulfills his functional duties. The commanders of teams and sections participate in command staff training, in addition to staff specialists. It is thus that they expand and enrich their knowledge of managing and organizing interaction in rescue operations and on the fast gathering, processing, and transmission of information within their range of action.

Currently the detachment operates separately as a combined detachment for mechanized operations. It has been supplied with more equipment. This calls for skill in handling such equipment. Mirchev skillfully used the comprehensive exercise conducted in the obshtina last year to test the

level of readiness and practical skills of troops and commanders and the extent to which the time for building antiradiation shelters could be shortened. The results were more than encouraging. They also gave him the idea to use in the course of the practical exercises with the detachment construction sites, thus creating a more influential and truthful environment and possibility for promoting GO competition. It is no accident that competition here is both among teams, sections, and individual members as between the Water Supply and Sewers and Low Construction Services. The successes achieved in the competition deservedly placed the detachment in second position in the okrug last year while the staff of the Accident Rescue Service has been first for a number of years within the system of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials in the preparation of documents, improving the announcement system, and perfecting work methods and the practical training of troops and commanders.

Stoimen Mirchev clearly realizes that all this requires a steady search for new solutions and the use of a variety of technical achievement in setting up and training the detachment. However, he is not the kind of a person to yield to difficulties. He always seeks the help of the okrug staff and his colleagues, and tries to organize and conduct the training so that better results may be achieved compared with the previous year. He frequently hikes during days of rest. These are times when, once again, peacefully, he thinks about further improvements so that the combined detachment for mechanized operations may become a powerful nucleus of the okrug's GO.

Boris Tsv. Borisov has worked as bookkeeper and specialist at the Pazardzhik Okrug Civil Defense staff for only 2 years. Within that time he was able to win the love and respect of his colleagues because of the great zeal he displays in carrying out his duties, his thorough knowledge of the work and his informal relations with the people.

Thoroughly familiar with the requirements regarding the filing and storage of documents, from the very beginning Borisov assumed the obligation of classifying the various documents and work publications in such a way as to reduce to a minimum the time needed for their processing, thus considerably helping his colleagues as well. He began with a thorough study of all documents and titles and undertook to improve and organize the documentation of the entire staff in accordance with norm stipulations. He worked hard to introduce special catalogues which included the list of materials needed by the staff specialists. The classifying of publications in an ascending order and by title helps him to save time in issuing and receiving materials. He has also provided an efficient and convenient method for storing the work cards and the various blueprints and charts kept in special holders. His attentive attitude and love for the work are visible everywhere--in the beautifully drawn signs, his orderly workplace, and the speed with which he can locate the required materials, lectures, or charts.

Boris Borisov shares with his colleagues in the okrug projects his rich experience in improving the organization of the work with documents, acquired in various training courses in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. He actively helps the chiefs of staff in developing conditions for the proper and reliable storage of and work with documents and closely follows the observance of requirements. He is uncompromising when it comes to omissions. His current task is to make projects under his jurisdiction model in this respect. Implementing this task and in his daily work he relies on the help of the staff specialists and the support of the party organization.

In 1979, when his staff colleagues warmly congratulated him for receiving the badge "For Services to the GO of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Second Class," Boris Borisov pledged to work even better, as should a real Civil Defense fighter and party member whose tireless and fruitfull work has been duly acknowledged.

Engineer Sasho L. Andreev is a graduate of the Higher Engineering-Construction Institute in Sofia. He is deputy chief of staff in charge of engineering protection in the Vidin Okrug Civil Defense staff.

This young specialist particularly values organization in everything. When he joined the Civil Defense system 9 years ago his knowledge did not exceed the one acquired at the institute. Naturally, this was insufficient. With his typical persistence he undertook to study in detail the nature and the tasks of civil defense.

"At that difficult time," he says, "I was greatly helped by Officer Elenkov, the GO okrug chief of staff. It was then that another major event happened in my life--I became a party member."

Engineer Andreev is aware of the great importance of precisely observing the stipulations of civil defense norms in construction, not only industrial but administrative, civilian, residential, and so on. In his first years of work Engineer Andreev established that the normative documents were almost unknown in some services, as a result of which their stipulations were rarely met. Being young and energetic he undertook to clarify the responsible nature of such requirements and to apply them. He met with the full understanding of Comrade Dzhumerkov, the chief architect of the okrug people's council. At the very first organized meeting with okrug specialists on this subject a practical demonstration was given of what must be done to upgrade the stability of national economic projects and settlements. After that meeting there has been no violation of normative documents in any construction project.

Engineer Andreev clearly realizes that without proper training and material facilities achieving great successes would be difficult. He undertook to plan the building of training grounds. With the support of the party and administrative managers in Vidin, in only 10 months he completed the training facility. Currently the command personnel and the formations are acquiring excellent training in proper classrooms and adequately prepared training areas.

Sasho Andreev will never forget the March 1976 earthquake which affected Vidin as well. He was attending a GO training class and was able to see both the consequences of the panic and the activities of GO personnel, with whom he worked, who were trained and accustomed to act in critical situations. They established contact with the proper services and made ready the available motor vehicles, tractors, and engineering equipment. A team was sent to the dike--the most vulnerable area of the city. Even though no destruction was reported, the disaster tested the skill of chiefs and commanders in heading the operations of services and formations under complex circumstances.

Engineer Sasho Lozanov Andreev has been awarded twice the badge "For Services to the GO of the Bulgarian People's Republic" for his dedicated efforts.

5003
CSO: 2200

CARDINAL LEKAI GIVES PRESS BRIEFING AT CHAPEL CEREMONY

Budapest UJ EMBER in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Cardinal Lekai's Press Briefing"]

[Text] On the morning of 25 July, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, primate and archbishop of Esztergom, held a press briefing at the Central Seminary about the artifacts destined for the Chapel of Our Lady of Hungary in Rome, which is scheduled to be consecrated this autumn. The press briefing was attended in great numbers by the representatives of the Hungarian press, television and radio. The finished reliefs slated for delivery to Rome were shown by Ilona Brestyanszky in an impromptu exhibit in the corridor. Several members of the Assembly of Hungarian Bishops were there, and the representatives of the non-Catholic religious press were also present. The State Office for Religious Affairs was represented by Chief Section Head Laszlo Bai.

In his introductory statement the cardinal primate has pointed out that by sending a royal crown to St. Stephen, Pope Sylvester had fulfilled only one of the king's two requests. His second request was fulfilled when the pope awarded the king a chapel and a pilgrim-hostel right adjacent to the old St. Peter's Church, which were to be used by Hungarian pilgrims. These two Hungarian edifices stood there until 1776. In that year the construction of the sacristy of St. Peter's Basilica was begun. This resulted in the dismantlement of all of the buildings standing in its way. These buildings also included the Hungarian chapel and the pilgrim-hostel. The price of this expropriation, however, was amply repaid by the Holy See. In 1977, at the time of the Cardinal's Consistory, Cardinal Lekai presented two requests to Pope Paul VI: that it be permitted for the dimensions of the Basilica of Esztergom be inscribed in the pavement of St. Peter's Basilica among those of the largest c..thedrals of the world; and that the Holy Father grant the Hungarians a chamber in the subterranean level of St. Peter's Basilica in honor of Our Lady of Hungary, in place of the dismantled Hungarian chapel. Both requests were granted.

The purpose of the Our Lady of Hungary Chapel is threefold: To continue St. Stephen's spiritual heritage; to enable Hungarians from both home and abroad to meet as brothers in the Roman residence of Our Lady of Hungary, even though they are often at odds with one another both in approach and in their emotional attitudes; and finally, to point the way toward Pax Europaea, i.e., toward the development of European peace, through the portrayal of incidents taken from the lives of Hungarian saints that decorate the walls of the chapel.

The cardinal archbishop emphasized that the Chapel of Our Lady of Hungary in Rome is in the process of being made a reality. It had received the prior approval of the State Office for Religious Affairs, which office has generally aided this undertaking. For this he expressed his deep gratitude. The task of acting as conscientious judges was performed by the Lectureship of Fine Arts, with the inclusion of church specialists.

Following this, the cardinal thanked everyone who was involved in the preparation of the chapel, and then listed the names of the artists. Professor Laszlo Gero performed the engineering work. Robert Csikszentmihalyi, Gyula Kiss Kovacs, Andras Kiss Nagy, Sandor Kiss, Pal Ko and Laszlo Marton were responsible for preparing the stone reliefs depicting some of those incidents in the lives of Hungarian saints that were exhibited at this press briefing. Imre Varga had cast the figures of Our Lady of Hungary, as well as of St. Stephen in bronze, while Amerigo Tot had prepared memorials to those four popes who had some connections with this chapel.

After examining the exhibited art works, the representatives of the press asked several questions of the cardinal primate.

The exhibited art works may be seen between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. every day until the middle of August at the Central Seminary (Budapest V, Eotvos Lorand utca 7).

9271
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CHURCHMEN, OFFICIALS CELEBRATE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE PRIEST MOVEMENT

Budapest UJ EMBER in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "In the Spirit of Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] The national and county leaders of the Opus Pacis and of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council, as well the chief representatives of Hungarian religious and social life have all participated in the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian Catholic Peace Priests' Movement. This was done by means of cordial festivities at the movement's Dozso Street headquarters on 30 July. The presidency of this festive conference has been entrusted to Jozsef Ijjas, papal chamberlain, archbishop of Kalocsa, and president both of the Opus Pacis, and of the National Peace Council's Catholic Committee.

The guests included several members of the Hungarian Council of Bishops, as well as many leading social and political leaders, among them State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Religious Affairs; Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council; and Bela Kovacs, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. The members of the Presidium also included Canon Imre Biro, secretary general of the National Peace Council's Central Committee [OBKB], and Abbot Vicar Bela Mag, its executive director.

Opening Statement by Archbishop Ijjas

Following the singing of the Hungarian National Hymn and the recital of Geza Szabo's poem, the official session was opened by Archbishop Ijjas. He emphasized, among other things, the following: "We are celebrating today an anniversary. If I may say so, we are celebrating the birthday of the Hungarian Catholic Peace Priests' Movement. It is part and parcel of our finite earthly existence that we are keeping track of time. The date of this birthdate is 1 August 1950. Its official name in those days was the National Peace Committee of Catholic Priests. Its viability, the hopes for its development, and the worthiness of its activity can be substantiated by documents, and our nation's Catholic prelates are among

some of the worthy witnesses. These include Archbishops Gyula Czapik, Jozsef Grosz, and Endre Hamvas. They have sworn to its authenticity in the house of our constitution, as did about 300 priests and nuns, the initial supporters of the Peace Priests' Movement. The memory of these veterans lives on among the members of this movement. Their names are preserved with reverence, and their achievements are esteemed even after their death, or during their respected old age.

"The memory of the front-line fighters of the movement is especially vivid in our minds. We speak their names with reverence. But, instead of bemoaning their passing, we look upon their deeds as shining lights, comparable to lighted candles that are there for our encouragement. It is in this spirit that we recall on this festive occasion the memories of our past secretary generals, Miklos Beresztoczy and Richard Horvath. Let their memory be blessed.

"In opening our festive meeting, let me start immediately with a proposal to fill the vacant secretary general's post in the OBKB. Upon the advice of the Central Secretariat, let this legacy of Miklos Beresztoczy and Richard Horvath pass on to the Prothonotary Canon and Vicar Imre Biro, who is also a member of the National Assembly, as well as of the Presidential Council."

Cardinal Lekai's Letter

Following this, Archbishop Ijjas requested that Canon Vicar Ferenc Weisz read Cardinal Archbishop Laszlo Lekai's letter to Archbishop Ijjas:

"Most Reverend Papal Chamberlain, Archbishop, and President:

"I am sending my warm greetings to the Catholic Peace Priests' Movement, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary. The members of this movement have been most useful participants of the constructive dialog that has been going on between the church and the state for a whole generation now. It is my ardent wish that they should continue to advance the cause of our Catholic Church and the well-being of our Hungarian nation with their services of religious spirituality.

"It is of permanent importance that--in line with the Holy Father's guidance and examples--we priests should also let our views be known in defense of a just peace. In the spirit of human brotherhood and of the common human fate, we must continue to search for paths upon which we are able to cooperate even with persons of different ideological persuasions.

"It is my fervent desire that the Catholic Peace Priests' Movement should serve effectively, and without exception, the cause of increasing human dignity, both in our country, and throughout the world. This is the firmest foundation of all fruitful cooperation.

"I am praying for the recently deceased leader of the movement, and I am sending to you, Most Reverend presiding Archbishop, as well as to the other participants of that festive conference, my fervent good wishes."

[Signed] Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, primate, archbishop, and president of the Hungarian Bishops' Council

Imre Varkonyi's Address

This was followed by an address by Provost Canon Imre Varkonyi, national director of Actio Catolica, and member of the Central Secretariat, who, among others, spoke as follows:

"On the occasion of this most festive, and even intimate occasion, let me be permitted to express my gratitude to the National Peace Council, and to those of its esteemed members who are present today. Thirty years ago the leaders of this organization had the good sense to recognize the significance of establishing a Catholic Committee within the National Peace Council. The existence of this Catholic Committee meant, among other things, that within the National Peace Council every decent human being had the chance to work usefully and effectively in his own area of competence. But beyond this, this deed also made it clear to everyone that the Catholic clergy, or at least the largest portion of that group, did not wish to segregate themselves from the ranks of the average Hungarians, or from the drive toward peace. But above all, it meant that these priests were willing to sacrifice everything in the interest of their country, even if this meant a lack of understanding on the part of many others. We are thankful for this opportunity, and--as demonstrated by our deeds of the past 30 years--we have lived with this opportunity. We are taking advantage of it now, and we intend to do so in the future.

"What are the foundations of our current goals? They are not different today from what they were earlier. These include Pope John XXII's encyclical Pacem in Terris; Pope Paul VI's encyclical Populorum Progressio; Pope Paul VI's speech before the United Nations; his speeches on many other occasions, among them those that were addressed to Hungarian pilgrims in 1972 and in 1975; as well as those historic words that he spoke to Janos Kadar on the occasion of the latter's visit to Rome, and to which the MSZMP's first secretary responded with equal openness, honesty and good will. We think equally highly of Pope John Paul II's speeches made on the occasion of his frequent travels, all of which serve the cause of peace, truth, justice and the progress of humanity.

"Of course, there is no priest, nor can there be one, whose basic ideas in his work toward peace would not have originated from the Holy Scriptures. It is divine revelation that guides even the most exalted of the church leaders. How could we work for peace if we were unaware of what revelation had to say about this fateful question? We are familiar with

the easy and often very complex problems of everyday life. But we also know that while holding the questions of everyday life in one of our hands, we have to hold the Holy Scriptures in the other hand. Those are the Holy Scriptures in which God called Cain to account for the spilling of the blood of his brother Abel; those Holy Scriptures in which God is calling every man to account for the life of his fellow man; those Holy Scriptures in which God proclaimed the eternal law: "Don't kill!" (Moses, 20, 1-17)

"Nowadays we are hearing a great deal about the balance of armaments. We, men of peace, have constantly asserted from the very beginning: Let there be an unshakable balance of peace. No weapon, not even the most modern one, can offer full security to even a single man. But the purity of the heart, honesty, belief in the other person, and good will do offer unmistakable and unshakable security to all human beings. When 5 years ago the highly esteemed Helsinki Agreement was signed, everyone believed that this was only the beginning. It was assumed that those human hands that on that occasion had clutched one another would guarantee even more security and strength in the future--not for armaments, but for peace, toward a peace which consists of more than simply the absence of war, toward a peace wherein only those have anything to fear whose goal is to terrorize their fellow human beings, and who dislike peace.

"Another basic foundation of our current efforts toward peace is the constitution of the Second Vatican Synod entitled 'Gaudium et Spes.' But what are we going to do in the future?

"There will be a need for the National Peace Council's Catholic Committee for a long time to come. At the time of its quarter centennial--as defined so aptly by State Secretary Imre Miklos--a whole epoch had come to an end, but at the same time another had begun. In this new epoch, the members of the Council of Hungarian Bishops, who are observing the events of the world together with the members of the clergy, do not wish to be simply passive bystanders. They want to participate in the shaping of events in a positive direction. Our hope is that the next 30 years will bring fewer problems for our church and for our country. Our hope is that, under the leadership of our bishops we will always do what is best, most essential, and most expedient. Cardinal Laszlo Lekai often makes reference to various small measures, it is true. But these small measures should always advance the good cause. This is very important. To stop, or to turn back is always dangerous."

This was followed by the appearance of Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, a member of the World Peace Council Presidium and president of the National Peace Council, who greeted the anniversary meeting in the name of the World Peace Council Presidium and in the name of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. She emphasized, among other things, that "the Catholic Peace Priests' Movement had done much for the development of a

harmonious cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church, and it had also become a good platform for the dialog between the state and the church."

Following this, Mrs Nandor Sebestyen presented, in the name of the Presidium of the National Peace Council, the Hungarian Peace Movement's Memorial Plaque to the movement for its effective work in the cause of peace. Thanks for this honor was given by General Secretary Canon Imre Miro.

The Address of State Secretary Imre Miklos

After this, it was the turn of the president of the State Office for Religious Affairs to speak. Following introductory greetings he declared:

"A whole generation's time has passed since this patriotic movement of the Catholic priests unfurled its banners in our country. Many of those who have sought the alliance of men and movements of good will that were working toward our country's prosperity--so as to aid this development with a united effort during the pioneering epoch of a new Hungarian social order--are no longer with us. I recall with esteem the memory of our deceased friends. The unselfish work and struggles of the past three decades--which were waged not against something, but rather for something--have produced results. We can rightfully assert that the Catholic Peace Priests' Movement has fulfilled its historic mission. While influencing the social and public attitudes of most of the priests, it has contributed actively to the strengthening of the desire for peace on the part of people of religious convictions, to the continued development of good relations between the state and the Catholic Church, as well as to many positive results of political cooperation.

"In the course of the past three decades, the movement was always capable of self-renewal. The most significant sign of its worthiness is that it can also fulfill its functions today. It not only has a past, but also a present and a future. The defense of peace, and the struggle to enhance the cause of international relaxation have not come to an end. The danger that threatens all of humanity is still here today, 35 years after the most destructive of all world wars. For this very reason, the cooperation and activities of the Peace Priests' Movement is still most valuable today. It should continue to support our nation's struggle in the defense of peace, and for the advancement of its material and intellectual culture.

"The precondition and foundation of all of this is unity and the consolidation of the achievements of the politics of alliance. These are honorable duties and respectful obligations for all of those priests who have remained faithful to our people and to our country. It is this twofold faithfulness that is primarily responsible for having created and for deepening the respect of the nonreligious masses of our society.

"An anniversary affords a chance to look into the future. A respectable and glorious past, and a steadfast and untiringly demanding present also hold promises for the future.

"It is our conviction that the Peace Priests' Movement will be able to continue to fulfill its obligations in the future. We must continue to work so that the conditions of peace and relaxation within the international environment of the continued building of our society should further improve. We will continue to develop the dialog that produces constructive cooperation not only in words, but also in the reality of deeds. The world is being changed and transformed today partially as a result of our labors. Under new conditions, new goals arise. To reach them, we have to find new approaches, in addition to the proven methods. In order to preserve the content of traditional values, we have come up with solutions that are different, but suitable for the changing circumstances and new situations.

"Continued self-renewal is as essential today as it was earlier. And this is impossible without attracting members of the new generations toward the solution of our problems; generations that will take the place of their predecessors. The future belongs to the young--in words as well as in deeds. This future includes within it all that was created by our predecessors, and all that is being produced now by our contemporaries. It is impossible to do without close cooperation between the various generations that follow one another. Only in this manner can we insure the continuation of the fruits of our successful labors, and only thus can we achieve new results.

"The approaching 30th anniversary of the agreement between the state and the Catholic Church, and the upcoming visit to Hungary of the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, as a guest of the Hungarian Catholic Bishops' Council, are both signs of the recognition and of the promising future of that common path that was marked out by the 1977 meeting between Pope Paul VI and Janos Kadar, the MSZMP's first secretary. We wish to continue to follow this path in the future.

"In conclusion, let me greet every participant of this festive conference on this occasion when the National Peace Council's Catholic Committee has been awarded the Memorial Plaque of the Hungarian Peace Movement. Let me also greet separately the new general secretary of the Catholic Priests' National Peace Committee, Canon Imre Biro, who enjoys the trust not only of the church, and of his fellow priests, but also of our state."

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PARIS 'KULTURA' EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON STRIKE CRISIS

Paris LE POINT in French 25 Aug 80 pp 50-51

[Interview with Jerzy Giedroyc, editor in chief of the review KULTURA--date and place unknown, interviewer not identified]

[Text] Jerzy Giedroyc, a Pole, political exile in France, is editor in chief of the Polish review KULTURA, a monthly publication which has been appearing for 33 years in Paris and is disseminated around the world (secretly in Poland). It is one of the most important Polish opposition publications. At the same time, Jerzy Giedroyc is head of a Polish publishing house in Paris.

[Question] What do you see as unique about the present crisis?

[Answer] Basically two things. Remember first of all that this is not the first test of strength. Before 1980, there was 1956, 1970, 1976. Now how were things resolved in 1956? By the return of Gomulka. Remember that he had formidable popularity going for him. At once the strikes stopped, and Poland experienced a wave of hope of which you have no idea. This phenomenon will not recur. Today, no one incarnates hope. The Poles know they are alone. So, they are going to try to obtain the maximum of assurances for the future.

The other novel thing is the incredible political maturity of the strikers. No shouting, no violence, for the time being, not the least attack against party headquarters such as during the last great demonstrations at Gdansk. At that time [1970], the communist regime was confronted by peasants transformed into angry workers. Today, it is a real working class. It calculates and weighs its effort.

[Question] To your knowledge, does there exist a central leadership for the strikers?

[Answer] No. This movement is both spontaneous and coordinated.

[Question] Coordinated by whom?

[Answer] I think that you call that the "Arab telephone." You must understand that the present events are unfolding in a climate of economic crisis and of dramatic food shortages. But this is not all. Do you have an idea of the number of clandestine publications presently appearing in Poland?

[Question] Not the least.

[Answer] Forty-seven. Here, for example, is a copy of ROBOTNIK ["The Worker"]. Circulation: around 50,000. So the present test of strength is rooted in a conflict that is both economic and political.

[Question] What can Gierek do?

[Answer] His freedom to maneuver is very limited. First, there is much debate within the party. As always, there are people who covet his position. Next, the regime is vulnerable to an unsuspected disorder. When the price increases were decided, they were not announced in all of Poland. It was the counterparts of your prefects, the voivodes, who decided whether or not to announce the increases according to the temperature of the local populations. A situation quite incredible in a communist country.

[Question] All the same he has the army and the militia.

[Answer] He has the militia. But, on the one hand, it is not of sufficient size to put down a true insurrection, and, on the other hand, it is hated by the entire populace. As to the army, that is another story. It has only a few days worth of ammunition and fuel in stock (for the Soviets are mistrustful). It is therefore practically useless against the workers. Besides, it would refuse to fire on them. I will point out to you that Polish communist governments have not utilized the army [in the past]. In my opinion, Gierek will not do it.

[Question] Do you think the Soviets will intervene?

[Answer] It seems to me unlikely, now as I speak to you. For several reasons. First, the Soviets have the Afghan affair on their hands. That is already a lot. Then, they do not desire to aggravate tension with the Western countries. Now fighting in Poland--for there would be a true national uprising--would precipitate a global crisis.

[Question] Why? They certainly did it in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia....

[Answer] I am going to tell you a story. During the Prague Spring, Tito went to see Dubcek. He warned him that the Soviets were probably going to intervene. The other replied that he didn't believe it. Tito pressed: [Begin italics] "What will the Czechs do if the Russians send the tanks? What orders will you give?" [End italics] And the first secretary of the communist party, Dubcek, answered that he would give no order, that his country would not fight. That is all. [illegible] took to his heels.

[Question] And you think the Poles would fight?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Do you believe that the Polish army would set itself against the Soviet army?

[Answer] Yes, without a doubt.

[Question] But it doesn't have the wherewithal!

[Answer] We are accustomed to fighting alone and without the means. The important thing is that the Soviet leaders know very well [the truth of] what I am telling you here.

[Question] What is the Church doing?

[Answer] It restrains the opposition and at the same time defends it. Cardinal Wyszynski is as much afraid of Soviet intervention as Edwar Gierek. Both of them think it unlikely, but not impossible. Thus, the bishops are urging moderation to the limit. But the young priests are another story. Everywhere they are committed to the movement. And they are aware of being supported by several bishops, the most popular in Poland, like Monsignor Gulbinovicz or Monsignor Tokarczuk.

[Question] The Pope?

[Answer] I don't know any more than you about that. But it seems to me that the Church, as a whole, can do nothing but sit and watch. It will not get involved except to promote a compromise, if such should see the light of day.

[Question] What sort of compromise?

[Answer] One has to realize that in the end there is a limit to Soviet willingness to abstain from intervention: that, purely and simply, would be the collapse of the Communist Party. That, Moscow could not tolerate. That is to say that the elimination of censorship, freedom of the press, freedom for radio and television, remain abstract goals. The entire system would snap. On the other hand, as long as Poland continues to belong to the Warsaw Pact, as long as the military system of the East remains intact, it seems to me that accommodations are conceivable.

[Question] On what points?

[Answer] The right to strike, and some freedom of candidacy and voting within the official trade unions.

[Question] But if such a system began to function, would that be the birth of a legal opposition in a communist country?

[Answer] Not completely. There could be a temporary equilibrium. But at the same time it would be necessary for people to be able to find food in the stores.

[Question] Are there links between the worker movements and the intellectuals?

[Answer] Yes, in Gdansk, which is the crucible of this novel and significant alliance. Elsewhere, contacts are still fragile.

[Question] In any case the Polish government of tomorrow--Gierek or his successor--is going to need money, meat, wheat, etc.

[Answer] Of course. But it is not the Soviets who are going to supply them to us, since they don't have them. Thus the financial aid and the food are going to come from the Western countries. France, Germany, etc. Why should not a few deputies from the Strasbourg Assembly propose to the Poles, the Hungarians, the Czechs, to come confer with them on the possibilities--however distant, even theoretical--of their countries associating with the Common Market? Financial Assistance from the Western countries, a sort of Marshall Plan, is desirable. But on condition that you strictly control the use of the money. If not, there would simply be several more villas for high officials of the party. It's hard for you to imagine the level of despair and corruption.

[Question] Do you think the Soviets would accept a plan of economic support controlled by the Western countries?

[Answer] Today, in light of the situation, that is not completely impossible. Once again, two conditions: the survival of the party, and Poland's continued membership in the Warsaw Pact.

[Question] There are people who think that the strikes in Poland--"dialog," as L'HUMANITE joyously calls it--are one of the positive consequences of detente....

[Answer] Detente? I do not know what this word means. What is happening in Poland is the product of the courage of the Polish people.

Photo Captions

1. Jerzy Giedroyc
2. The clandestine publication ROBOTNIK ["The Worker"]
3. Detachment of the Polish army

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WORKER PARTICIPATION IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 20 Aug 80 pp 19-21

[Article by Honorina Casacu, Bucharest Sociology Center: "Development of Workers Democracy"]

[Text] Public activity has not yet received sufficient attention from researchers in the social sciences. Study of it can not only inform us about one of the essential and original directions of the evolution of socialist democracy in Romania but also enable us to develop new concepts and a more comprehensive theory of the evolution of the social and class structure.

If we are to understand some of the implications of public activity from the standpoint of worker participation in enterprise management, we must first know its extent and the forms it takes at the present time. For this purpose we shall use some data from a sociological study now in progress, referring particularly to three industrial enterprises in Bucharest, one very large enterprise (Clothing and Knitwear Enterprise), one large enterprise (Heavy Machinery Enterprise), and one of average size (Automatica Enterprise). (1)

The figures obtained in the course of the study indicate that over 750 party members at the Clothing and Knitwear Enterprise, almost 600 at the Heavy Machinery Enterprise) and over 160 at the Automatica Enterprise are active as members of the RCP bureaus for primary organizations and the party committees for the enterprise and its sections, or as propagandists in political-ideological education. Over 600 UTC [Union of Communist Youth] youths at the Clothing and Knitwear Enterprise, about 500 at the Heavy Machinery Enterprise and nearly 200 at the Automatica Enterprise are performing their public activity in the elected organs and on the commissions formed by the UTC organizations. The public activists in the economic units to which we are referring are supplemented by about 4,000 members of the trade-union committees and the various commissions, worker control teams, trial boards etc. Between 20 and 30 percent of the personnel of the said enterprises are performing some political-economic, social-professional or ideological-educational work (2). This is a great potential and one of the dynamic forces in the development of the industrial enterprises and consequently of Romanian society in general. It may

be said that alongside such factors as the technical-material base and its development and the organization and competence of personnel, the force represented by public activity and the daily contribution of the public activists in enterprises constitute a factor of great importance to the qualitative changes being made in the Romanian national economy and to the transformation of people themselves.

Structures, Types and Levels of Participation in Collective Management

In practice public activity in enterprises enters into various fields, economic, political, cultural, legal, educational etc., gives rise to many interdependences among people and among organizations, creates new social roles and changes the old ones.

Two main main forms of participation can be distinguished, namely direct participation, including the representatives of public organizations who by their activity take part in preparation of decisions and organize and control their application (for example the members of the party, trade union and youth committees for the enterprise and its sections, the members of the bureaus of these organizations, the workers council, the executive bureau of the workers council etc.), and indirect participation, in which we include those who are active in an organ, commission or collective that does not prepare decisions but provides the collective decision-making organs with results of analyses, recommends measures, controls implementation of decisions, etc.

Of course this distinction somewhat simplifies the actual situations in practical activity. For example, the decisions made by an enterprise's trade union organs qualify both as a form of direct participation in management in the social-professional field and as indirect participation, since they are the trade union's contribution to the application of broader measures adopted, for example, within the party organization.

According to the level of participation in collective management and the field of application of the decisions, we have distinguished three groups in the sociological study we have undertaken, namely the enterprise level, the production section level, and the basic level (production shops).

The organization with the broadest mass base, the trade union, also provides the most public activists. In this stage the fact is also important that according to the findings of the above-mentioned study the direct type of participation in collective management involves about 3 times more persons than the number involved in the category of "indirect participation." As regards the levels of participation, the number of persons increases from the general level of the enterprise down to the intermediate level of the production sections and the basic level of the shops and work groups. The phenomenon is more striking in the category of "direct participation in management" and brings out the hierarchical nature of management along public lines. Indirect participation does not clearly display this characteristic.

To be sure the structures, types and levels of participation in management along public lines also display some qualitative aspects in their

quantitative representation. But the characteristics of public activity are not confined to these and they cannot be correlated without also considering other criteria that cannot be represented quantitatively. It is a matter of the content of the activity and the way it is organized as well as one of the approach, the kind of management, the nature of the relations inherent in this kind of management, the human traits of those active in the public organizations, etc.

As for the content of the public organizations' activity, it is found that the scope of direct participation in management is being expanded primarily by including in the functions the problems of the key sector in the enterprise (production) as well as the social and cultural problems of the working personnel. Law No 5 of 1978 as well as other provisions and instructions specify the forms of organization through which the party, trade union and youth organizations are entitled to participate jointly with the representatives of the technical-administrative management in adopting the decisions and necessary measures in these fields in order to provide for expanded reproduction, improve the professional qualifications of the personnel and to meet their growing social and cultural needs.

Public activity is organized hierarchically: Decisions of the higher organ (the enterprise committee for example) are binding upon those under it (section committees, shop organizations). In its turn the enterprise committee is subordinate to the organs above it, which ensures unity of action and implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. But the hierarchy of the organizations within the enterprise is not a rigid one of the administrative type but a flexible one with many provisions for flexibility and participation of more persons in preparation of decisions, regardless of their position in the hierarchical administrative structure. For example the secretary of a primary party organization or of a primary UTC one or the head of a trade union group can serve on the committee of a production section or on the enterprise committee (In the technical-administrative hierarchy a foreman in a shop cannot be a technical services chief at the same time). Moreover a mere member of an organization can be a member of the enterprise committee etc. The hierarchical structures in this kind of organization are based upon social-political and professional criteria.

Characteristics of Public Organizations and Activists in Enterprises

The public organizations' activity is managed by setting immediate and long-range objectives. The long-range view in judging present situations is an increasingly urgent requirement today because the future is made of the present to a great extent in a national economy whose goals are determined on a long-term basis as they are in Romania.

The approach and the nature of the relations among the members who belong to the managements of the higher and the primary organs are not like those of a chief to a subordinate. Since the decisions are made by consultation and agreement, their implementation is not the prerogative of the "executives" but of all, whether they belong to a higher administrative organ or to an intermediate or primary one. Since the discipline is freely agreed upon in

accordance with the organization's regulations, it is ordinarily secured by informal means (critical analysis, self-criticism) and only in extreme cases by sanctions which, however, are political and not administrative in nature.

Because of the type of organization, the type of management, the approach and the nature of the relations among the members who make up the public organizations, the latter are flexible, their initiative in decision-making is growing, and more persons are participating in preparation of decisions regardless of their function in the respective organ or hierarchy.

The correlation of state management with the public kind of management, as practiced in the industrial enterprises, makes it possible in the long run to improve both types of management, especially as regards the working methods and approach. For example such qualities as flexibility, innovation, freedom from bureaucracy etc. that are generally characteristic of the public organizations, as well as such qualities as organization, precision, tight control of task fulfillment etc. characteristic of the technical-administrative kind of organization, can be blended in a new synthesis contributing to the greater effectiveness of management operations on both the economic and the political, social and cultural levels. But at some points there can also be a risk of transferring negative characteristics like red tape, irresponsibility, bureaucracy, lack of control, lax implementation of tasks or internal decisions etc.

The roles of the public activists in the industrial enterprises have several main characteristics. Public activity involves a particular kind of role, namely those assigned by society to certain of its members according to their professional-human and political-ideological capabilities. As distinguished from other roles assigned by people themselves (professional role, family role etc.), the roles of the public kind of management are assigned by others, especially the labor collective, by election or appointment to a given public body. Sometimes the two methods are combined, when the appointment is subject to the approval of the community. This stage is characterized by a decreasing proportion of appointments and a growing proportion of elections of persons for a given role in the public organizations. Nevertheless the community sometimes errs in assigning roles because of some disturbing factors (pressure groups, diverging interests, inability to know etc.).

The increased proportion of elections in a community's assignments of public management roles involves a certain type of interdependence among the members of the organization, namely the right of the voters to control the person they have entrusted with a given role and the obligation of the holder of a management role to be primarily responsible to the colleagues who elected him to that role. The intensified mutual interest in fulfillment of the assumed obligations enhances the solidarity of the respective community.

Assignment of this kind of role for a limited time is [illegible] characteristic of the operation of the public bodies. In an organize[illegible]n and at given time intervals, starting at the bottom and continuing thro[illegible]n the sections in the big enterprises and on up to the enterprise level, the activity of those who have performed public management roles is analyzed and rated by reassignment of the respective role, by promoti[illegible] to a more responsible role, or by

withdrawing the previously assigned role and entrusting it to another person. This periodicity not only eliminates the opportunity for bureaucratic habits to become entrenched but generally humanizes relations between those with management roles and those without them and makes management roles accessible to more persons.

All the public roles are without pay, except for one or two persons in the big enterprises who are withdrawn from production, namely the secretary of the party committee and sometimes also the chairman of the enterprise trade union committee. Working directly in production, in shops and sections where they have the same tasks (and consequently the same wages) as others with their qualifications, the members of the various public bodies have direct knowledge of the actual problems, situations and states of mind. They can consult directly with those who elected them and make proposals knowledgeably. The decisions they make in the collective management organs to which they belong are equally binding on themselves.

Expansion of public activity in enterprises and the growth of its functions also make structural changes in the roles: One and the same person performs a composite role, that is he performs subroles of different kinds at the same time. A worker who is also the secretary of an RCP primary organization in a factory performs both the role of a producer and that of a political manager. He performs a certain kind of activity and has, essentially, one kind of responsibility in the first position and another kind of activity and responsibility in the second one. The first role is relatively permanent and the second one is for a limited time. An engineer who has the same political role as the worker in the foregoing example also performs a composite role. These structural changes in some traditional roles result, among other things, in some new contradictions and require many changes in the system of interdependences in the industrial enterprises and, on a broader scale, in the social structure.

On the basis of the studies made we can formulate some of the main characteristics of the personality of the public activist in the industrial enterprises (also insufficiently studied in the previous technical literature). It can be said that personalities characterized by a creative spirit and optimism are appointed to and play an active part in these roles, those who are determined and forceful, enthusiastic and demanding, those who can dedicate their time, thought and inventiveness and are capable of personal sacrifices, and those who are resolved to act in disciplined fashion to achieve immediate and long-range general objectives.

As to the structure of these public management roles, as well as the interdependences brought about by their existence (problems still inadequately studied in our technical literature), we can say that they are highly complex and have many implications for the personality of the individual.

Under self-administration and workers self-management there has been a greater interdependence between the general interests and each worker's personal ones. At the same time, the relations between the two kinds of interests are more

direct. In the institutionalized forms of participation in management that are now operative in the industrial enterprises, the right to make decisions and to organize and provide for their implementation ultimately means a greater ability on the part of the persons integrated in these bodies to knowledgeably determine a certain way of life for macrocommunities and microcommunities.

Organization of the most comprehensive system of functional structures of collective management and discovery of new and efficient methods of worker participation in the management and administration of the units (extensive processes to which research in the social sciences is expected to make a greater contribution) conform in their content and social implications to the firm directive handed down by the RCP to intensify and perfect socialist democracy.

FOOTNOTES

1. The data presented in this article are from a sociological study made in industrial units in Bucharest on the developmental process of workers democracy. The study is by the signer of the article jointly with Ion Glodeanu, researcher at the Bucharest Sociology Center.

2. Subtracting from the total a certain percentage represented by those performing several public activities.

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CONTINUING NEED FOR ATHEISTIC EDUCATION STRESSED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 20 Aug 80 pp 29-31

/Article by Dr Vasile Sporici: "Scientific-Materialist Education of the Masses as a Major Aspect of Culture"/

/Text/ Throughout all history there has been a constant effort to free man from the tyranny of superstitions and sacralizing prejudices. His modern culture is a sublimation of the continuous flow of refinement of the humanist values and the relentless struggle with the subjective and objective factors of obscurantism.

As a form of social consciousness, religion is the product of specific conditions of social existence. The idea of supernatural power is not innate but caused like any idea by a series of objective external factors, and religion has not always existed but appears at a certain lower (but not very early) stage of development and will disappear at a higher stage. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Of course religion appeared in a certain historical stage of social development, when men could not understand a number of phenomena and raised their eyes to the sky expecting the answer. They received the answer in one way or another, according as the ruling classes of the time thought it should be given. We, the communists, know that the world was not created by any higher divine power and that no one stands anywhere and directs how society is developed and how man's life is organized."

In general the religious consciousness is formed under the influence of living conditions. This Marxist principle has been confirmed by modern studies in genetics, from which we briefly cite some significant findings. For example the theory of the American geneticist Ernst Mayr explains the sacralizing attitudes (not only religious but also lay) by natural selection in the small groups of primeval hominids, exploiting the innate capacity to retain and include in chromosomes (and consequently to make them transmissible by heredity) various standards of conduct, including some moral and religious ones, capable of fixing and perpetuating information advantageous in the struggle for existence. Although it biologizes the social aspect of human evolution, this view nevertheless has the merit of unmasking and eradicating the sacred aura of

religious feeling which, so far from being innate, unique and irreducible as the theologians claim, has proved to be an attitude and a form of behavior acquired under the duress of living conditions, that is in a quite natural way.

With certain inconsistencies, the problem is taken up in similar terms by Jacques Monod, laureate of the Nobel Prize for Medicine, in his well known and much discussed book "Le Hasard et la Necessite." He finds that through the evolution of the higher nervous system the pressure of selection, which had dominated the first stages of human development, began to decline, so that man could expand his domination of the nonhuman world and gradually free himself of the reign of terror inspired in him by the dangers of everyday existence. No kind of religious feeling developed in the first stages of the hominids' evolution, which are also the longest ones.

Neither the need nor the power of the laws intended to organize the indispensable cohesion of the tribe, which became a factor in selection and survival, made itself felt until later, when human destiny began to be identified with that of the tribe. Monod states, "In view of the immense selective significance assumed by certain social structures over such vast periods of time, it is hard to believe that they did not affect the genetic evolution of the innate categories of the human brain. This evolution must have not only facilitated acceptance of the tribal law but also created the need of the mythical explanation that substantiated it and lent it sovereignty. Unquestionably we inherited from them... the terror... that creates myths and religions." (1)

Unfortunately these scientific suppositions, which place the sacralizing phenomenon in a definitive natural-historical context, are accompanied by speculative considerations with no scientific basis that even contradict previous points of the author's. For example, the French scholar rightly states only a few lines above that the "need" (in fact the specific "social" necessity) of mythical explanations appears at the end of a long human evolution, in the framework of the tribal communities and as a result of a complex determinism as the natural factors merge with the incipiently social ones, yet he paradoxically concludes, "Personally I do not have the slightest doubt that this imperious need is innate, inscribed somewhere in the language of the genetic code, and that spontaneously developed." (2)

The generalizations like Monod's are preceded by the findings, based on investigations, of some American geneticists interested in the relationship between "cultural determinism and natural selection. (3) They proceed from the fact that very little is known about the limitations of genetic flexibility when confronted with environmental changes. But it is known that man compensates for lack of genetic specialization in this area by his skill in learning to change his behavior, so that this trait will itself become a factor in selection through a complex feedback. The authors conclude that two kinds of heredity, genetic and cultural, develop in man's evolution and that their interaction accompanied by man's ability to learn can be regarded as the main cause of his evolution.

This is similar to the theory of the Soviet geneticist N. P. Dubinin (4), who takes up the problem of interaction between the genetic and social factors in

determining human attitudes and ideas and describes it as the interaction between the genetic and social programs. In this way, without overlooking the distinctions between the two kinds of programs, he also includes in the discussion the concepts of new "exact sciences" like cybernetics, the information theory, bioengineering etc. that can attract further attention to the informational and thereby integrating determination of the human consciousness.

The great gains of science constantly confirm the Marxist ideas about the rise of religious belief against the background of men's distorted representations of the surrounding world and their own nature. The evolution of thought and the modern disciplines concerning nature and society created what is called the paradigmatic antidogmatism of modern culture. Hence the old Augustinian adage which, in an attempt to reverse matters, maintains that any knowledge is based upon a belief appears as an unsuccessful witticism from the present point of view.

The need of all-around socialist education is more urgent than ever today, and it is accomplished by forming a personality open to all the factors that make for man's awareness through more and more emphatic assertion of the values of militant socialist culture. It should be said that scientific-materialist education in Romania would be far richer in content and achievements and would prove far more effective if due attention were given to the formative values of art by bringing out its great antireligious resources and its disalienating capacity. Moreover it has been noted in our technical literature that the secular and atheist phenomenon is treated hardly or not at all at times as an aspect of literary-artistic culture and the militant potentials of a more direct approach to human behavior and awareness are underrated.

Of course in working with myths, with misleading emotional halos and with ineffable conditions that reason can take no account of, art and the "miracle" of artistic creation are in the vicinity of feelings open to sacralization. Hence the involuntary tendency of some experimentalist exaggerations to conform to a trend of nonsacralization of human relations and of mystification of life, the daily manifestations of which are excluded from the field of interest of artistic transfiguration.

But are we all that helpless before the crisis phenomena of modern art? The process of restoring humanist legitimacy in artistic creation can and must be expedited where the need is felt by a united initiative of recommending reconsideration of the tools and of refining or rediscovering the creeds. But let us note that in Romania too such fields of analysis and orientation of artistic creation as aesthetics and literary criticism sometimes prove insufficiently interested in the educational function and the civic values of art. They seem too concerned with "initiatic" personalization instead of integration of the artistic act, probably considering "integration" a depersonalization instead of what it actually is, namely commitment to high revolutionary ideals. Such effective means as art and humanist culture in general have of helping to promote our advanced conception of the world are sometimes underrated. And do we not recognize a reflection of this attitude when we explicitly attribute the quality of "scientific" alone to the atheism of today and to atheistic

materialism in general? The educational function is present in all components of our socialist ideology, whether they are of scientific or cultural-artistic origin. The complementary quality of the scientific-technical and humanistic components of the consciousness of the new type of man is essential to formation of sound atheistic convictions, and their effectiveness can make the atheistic propaganda media more flexible. When we add experience to these two aspects of the personality our socialist order is forming (the scientific-cognitive and the value ones), we have the essence of the consciousness that is being purposefully formed and which we can firmly commit to the demystifying effort of self-rediscovery.

The RCP's official stand against religious obscurantism and mysticism is well known. In the first years after its founding the party adopted a principled attitude toward religion, avoiding both conciliatory opportunism and leftist excesses. The RCP's attitude acquired a clear formulation in the Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Socialism. Avoiding administrative methods as well as ideological passiveness, the party pointed out that materialist education (scientific and cultural alike) cannot deceive itself to the effect that as a remnant of the old religion will automatically disappear, that as a result of scientific-technical progress religious indifference will inevitably follow, or that because of the social, revolutionary commitment of the builder of the fully developed socialist society his consciousness will readily assimilate all principles of the dialectical-materialist conception of the world and life. Journalism often still treats commitment, militancy and human responsibility abstractly, sometimes forgetting that they all involve the specific human individual and the life of the microgroup that includes him and in which not only historical problems but also everyday questions arise, which he must wish or be able to resolve on his own responsibility. In this connection it can be stated that proper functioning of democracy in the life of a commune, enterprise or collective or a real assertion of the workers' capacity as owners, producers and beneficiaries is also an act of scientific-materialist education by virtue of its profound political implications.

It is not only the individual's civic commitment that is important, but also his effective participation in the decisions that directly concern him, which will strengthen his self-awareness and invigorate his personality. Formation of an atheistic-materialist conception of the world involves people's conviction that it is in their power (both as members of a collective and as separate individuals) to solve not only new problems but also those they encounter at every step. Marx mentioned that religious alienation, the "social negative" as such, contains much more complex determinations than the mere membership of the individuals (or nonmembership, we add) in the oppressed class.

Under social changes of such proportions as those going on in Romania (because of the revolutionized socioeconomic and demographic structures and the rapid urbanization of the nation), the "uprooted" attitude appears at points of a man who is no longer what he was and has not yet succeeded in becoming what society demands of him nor what he himself intended. There are still quite a few who prefer to seclude themselves and to transform what is usually only an

ordinary administrative case of everyday experience into an overwhelming tragedy. And it is only a step from here to the obscure belief in an "inherent justice" in the solution of the problem and the sanctioning (miraculous) of the guilty party. To be sure our society ultimately resolves such cases, but it should not be regarded as a force whose powers are to be implored or awaited with resignation.

Education has a decisive role in this regard on many levels. Including the major requirement of forming a revolutionary, scientific-materialist awareness among the aims of socialist cultural development has proved a salutary measure, and crystallization of the civic consciousness in keeping with the requirements of everyday life, in our society so demanding upon every member of it, can only be encouraged. This requires a more consistent effort toward civic education and elimination of the deficiencies in involving people in actions that will integrate them naturally in current existence and cultivate in them a clear, specific and efficient approach to life. The inevitability of some shocks from the impact with truly or falsely complicated circumstances of life because of the bureaucratic or merely incompetent attitudes of some elements can lead to divisions of the consciousness and to sensitizing less stable natures to the temptation to consume the religious "opium," called upon to create the illusion of banishment, as a deus ex machina, of the inherent or artificially created difficulties.

I think we should note that among the cultural-educational and artistic genres taken up at the National Cintarea Romaniei Festival those devoted to the scientific-materialist education of the masses are often unconvincing and still contribute too little to formation of the civic consciousness capable of resisting the above-mentioned temptations. Too rarely do we see on the stages of the cultural clubs artistic propaganda brigades with subjects "borrowed" from the intellectual life of the contemporary village in which the manifestations of so-called respect for the "customs" (as a rule actually meaning practice of the theist cult in various forms and aspects most often at variance with the aims of formation of a socialist consciousness) are satirized or simply rejected as anachronistic.

It is desirable for professional art to take up the subjects with a scientific-materialist purpose on a higher artistic level and with power of conviction. The performances produced on some stages with dramatic works intended to combat mysticism or irrational beliefs are usually considered "service" performances and their exclusive scheduling on the stages of the cultural clubs (generally for tours) sometimes leads to deterioration of the artistic quality, which can only impair the quality of the message and its power of conviction. Artistic exploitation of certain secular myths is an act of desacralization and legitimate restitution of some spiritual goods to those who conceived them at their source, and from this viewpoint the artistic measure can only be encouraged. But it should also be channeled toward demystification of the hypocracy on which some styles (of unquestionable and no less reprehensible snobbery) border, consisting of disregard of the fact that "secretely" or not one form of cult or another is practiced alongside us. The writers have a great role in forming a mass attitude against the various manifestations of

theist irrationalism, helping to cultivate a humanist ideal older than any "custom" or any mystic "tradition," and it depends on them alone to make this a style that is as convincing as possible.

The truth is that the fully developed personality is both an ideal and a process and that man is infinitely perfectible, while the temporary defects should not lead to acceptance of his present weaknesses. There are cases where psychomoral processes that appeared irreversible have undergone distortions that the general principles and abstract truths could hardly explain. The directions of individual development are not always irreversible, and the most hidden moral defects can show surprising relapses. Therefore constructive social action must be accompanied by tireless cultivation of the formative-educational effort, which will strengthen interhuman solidarity and the individual's assurance that the things around him are meant for him, that he dominates them and that he is not dominated by the structures in which they are constituted. All the other spiritual forces that will help to crystallize the new type of human personality, with sound materialist-atheistic convictions, should be rallied in support of the material and political values that activate the inner resources of man and society.

FOOTNOTES

1. Jacques Monod, "Le Hasard et la Necessite," Ed. du Seuil, 1970, p 204.

2. Ibidem, p 210.

3. See Frank B. Livingstone, James N. Spuhler in "Evolutionary Anthropology," Boston, 1969, pp 288-291.

4. See I. Peatnitki, "Determinism in Genetics and Contemporary Fideism," Political Publishing House, 1975, Chapter 7.

1186
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POLISH BOOK ON ROMANIAN ART CRITICIZED BY IASI PAPER

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 15 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Veniamin Ciobanu: "Art and Historical Truth"]

[Text] The intensification of international relations, including tourism, calls with ever greater urgency for the appearance of certain works capable of offering a quick and efficient means of providing information about the most important aspects and moments in the history of a people, as seen in their centuries-long correlations. Such a necessity is even clearer when we are speaking of a country and a people whose historical evolution has numerous common traits imprinted with their direct contacts on multiple levels throughout the centuries. This is the case of the Romanian and Polish peoples. In such a situation, the mutual interest in the history of art and culture also bears the imprint of the natural desire to understand the purest reflex of their spirituality. The work to which we will refer was also directed to this end.*

The authors dealt with the theme they had proposed, Romanian art from the 13th century to the beginning of the 20th century, in the framework of five major chapters, with each one being divided into sub-chapters according to chronological and thematic criteria, as follows: The Art of the Romanian Countries; The Art of Moldavia; The Art of Transylvania; The Art of the 19th Century and the Beginning of This Century; Wooden Architecture, Village Structures and Popular Art. The first and last chapters were written by Ryszard Brykowski; the second and fourth by Tadeusz Chranowski; and the third by Marian Kornecki. The work also contains a Forward from the Authors and an Introduction, constituting a short review of the evolution of art beginning with the primitive commune

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*Ryszard Brykowski, Tadeusz Chranowksi, Marian Kornecki, "Sztuka Rumunii" (The Art of Romania), Wroclaw-Warszawa-Krakow-Gdansk, Publishing House of the "Ossolinski" National Institute, 1979, 207 pages plus illustrations and the map of Romania.

up through the end of the transition period to feudalism, written by Tadeusz Chranowski. The work also has Bibliographic References, a Small Dictionary of Terms that are used in the work, an Index of Personalities, an Index of Locations and Monuments and a List of Illustrations in and outside the text, as well as an impressive number of black-and-white illustrations and a map of Romania.

With the work, first of all, being especially designed to familiarize certain broader circles of Polish readers with the history of Romanian art and the historico-artistic Romanian problem, at the beginning of each major chapter there is a brief look into the history of the province under study during the particular chronological period, accompanied by a succinct geographic description. That such a presentation was absolutely necessary no longer has to be demonstrated since it is a well known fact that the correct understanding of the historical evolution of a people also depends upon the just understanding of its spiritual evolution, given the close interdependence between these two factors. But, precisely some of these short paragraphs contain a series of inadvertent elements that can lead the people for which it was designed to make erroneous conclusions regarding the history of the Romanian people and, implicitly, the significance of its art.

Thus, great bewilderment is stirred up the the authors' statement that "the few archeological discoveries from the era of the migrations of various peoples, which in this territory [Romania] extended until the 12th century and which are not tied together in an evolutionary course, do not succeed in illustrating and, even less, justifying the unusual phenomenon that the Romanians, despite the invasions of different populations and their isolation within the Slavic and Hungarian territories, preserved until our time a language directly derived from Latin" (p 9). The conclusion that springs from this sentence is that the authors did not have appropriate scientific documentation available. Numerous archeological discoveries from the age of migrations, the result of certain broad and systematic reserach undertaken by Romanian archeologists throughout the country that have been validated in numerous monographs, collections of archeological discoveries, studies and articles published in specialized Romanian and foreign periodicals, categorically refute such a statement.

The undifferentiated approach to the particular factors of the historical evolution of the Romanian people and the coinhabitating nationalities led to another unsubstantiated finding, in the sense that "all these monuments that were built on Romanian territory as a result of the activities of non-Romanian social groups, and first of all the monuments in Transylvania, belong to a branch of the Latin culture" (pp 9-10). The fact that not all of the monuments in Transylvania are the creation of certain "non-Romanian social groups," as the quoted sentence wants to suggest, is demonstrated by the presentation of Transylvanian art in this book. Along these lines, we should remember for its significance

the statement made by Marian Kornecki that the art of Transylvania must be regarded in its entirety since it does not exclusively belong to "any one of the principal sources that created it" (p 99). Let us merely add that some, and not some of the lesser important, Transylvanian monuments were also built by the master craftsmen from Wallachia and Moldavia.

Especially serious reservations stem, however, from the historical considerations found in the fourth chapter. Thus, the "basic" territories inhabited by Romanians are not just Wallachia and Moldavia, whose complete unification occurred in the 19th century, but all three Romanian provinces, in other words including Transylvania. Later, in Romanian history, the principal connection of 1821 must be made with 1848, with the connection made by the author with 1828-1829 (the Russian-Turkish War) being of lesser importance. It is true, from the point of view of state membership, that Transylvania had a separate path in relation to the other two Romanian provinces. What is important, however, is the unity of national awareness of the Romanians on both sides of the Carpathians, a fact ignored by the author of this chapter. In Transylvania, there was the revolt led by Horea, Closca and Crisan, one of the most powerful social revolts in Europe and one which also had a clearly national character. Also in Transylvania, the "Transylvanian School" was born and the two "Supplexes Libellus Valachoram" (1791 and 1804) were drawn up. In other words, the basis for the Romanian national ideology were laid there, with the program for the struggle for national emancipation remaining valid until the Unification in 1918 (with some of the principal reasons being the revolutionary year of 1848, the creation of the National Romanian Party in Transylvania, the memorandist movement in 1892-1894 and so forth). Throughout this period, the contacts between Transylvania and Romania (considered as such after the 1859 unification) were permanent and profound since the supreme goal was a common one: the completion of state unification. Also especially grave is the error of considering the unification of Transylvania with Romania merely as an act resulting from the Peace Conference of Versailles. As a result, they avoided the well known fact that the Unification was a product of the free expression of the desire of the Romanian Transylvanians, finalized in a formal act that bears the date 1 December 1918, completed by the equally free expression of the desire of the coinhabitating nationalities. As a result, the Peace Conference of Versailles and the international documents that were concluded in the spirit of its decisions did nothing more than to sanction a completed act, the result of a long historical process.

It is not, therefore, surprising that such an approach to the political history of the Romanian people in the 19th century would also have repercussions upon the manner of interpretation of Romanian art during that period. An insufficient look into the problems that troubled Romanian society during that time prevented the authors from uncovering the profound patriotic significance in many of the works of art (created both by

Romanian and foreign artists, as far as their ethnic origin is concerned, but who fully identified with the desires and aspirations of the people that had adopted them) and sometimes even slighting them. It is in itself understood that such a distorted view only partially serves the principal objective of the book: the understanding of a long and complex historical and esthetic process by the Polish reader.

Naturally, we did not lose sight at any time of the fact that this volume that we have presented is not a work of historical research. We understood very well the authors' purpose. To a large degree, the purpose was fulfilled, since, first of all and a very important fact, the work serves the secular desire that is today of great interest in giving a better, mutual understanding between the Romanian and Polish people. Precisely for us to also make a modest contribution in the service of this goal, we have paused upon certain questions that bring together the historical sphere, being convinced that the alteration of fundamental historical truths is damaging. As a result, our critical observations have no other purpose than to eliminate errors and promote historical truth.

8724
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FOREIGN HISTORIANS' VIEWS OF ROMANIA EXAMINED

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 8 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by L. Boicu: "The Urgent Need for Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The 14th International Congress of Historical Sciences, which took place in San Francisco between 22 and 29 August 1975 and which selected Bucharest as the host city for the 15th Congress, also has, among other things, the great credit of having eliminated Europe-centrist exaggerations, defining in precise terms the place of history in the contemporary world and the responsibilities of the historian and urging collaboration and mutual respect -- the the only way compatible with the virtues of science and the moral requirements of a world seeking its own security.

Collaboration and mutual respect are two elements capable of being the most prominent characteristics of the relations between the historians and the historiographies of the socialist countries, for reasons dealing with the doctrinal principles that govern their interstate relations. One can add to this, however, an important consideration: the geo-political one, the relations in the zonal-geographic plane. Romania is a neighbor with four socialist countries. Among them, and not just among them, there are ample and vigorous historical differences. Respecting and cultivating the individuality of their own country (in the noblest sense of the word), historians feel the urgent need for a mutual understanding of their profession and the need for collaboration as a condition for success.

The geographic and historico-political coordinates of the territory inhabited by the Romanians, their ethnic origin and language, the juridico-political international statute of the Principalities and, later, of Romania until the gaining of independence in 1877, the place and role of our country in foreign events in the modern and contemporary eras, its original contribution to the cause of civilization and so forth require the researcher to undertake specific concerns stemming from the particular nature of the historic Romanian phenomenon.

Today, more than any other time, the study of Romania's history abroad has gone beyond the phase of the casual, spontaneous and only personal document. In universities and institutes of higher learning, the history of Romania occupies a distinct place in the history of the Southeast European countries, a region that constitutes a research material of an independent nature. There is an "International Association of Southeastern European Studies" which operates with remarkable results and which regularly organizes congresses and publishes discussions in massive volumes that give rise to the liveliest interest. In the majority of the socialist countries there are specialized institutes for Southeastern European research. They publish magazines such as BALKANSKII SBORNIK (Moscow), ETUDES BALKANIQUES (Sofia), JAHRBUCH FUR GESCHICHTE DER SOZIALISTISCHEN LANDER EUROPAS (Berlin) and so forth, in which the reader finds contributions dedicated to the history of Romania, especially the history of its international relations. In this regard, an important role is played by the "Institute of Southeastern European Studies" (Bucharest), with its periodical REVUE DES ETUDES SUD-EST EUROPEENNES.

In the spirit of fruitful collaboration, volumes were published, with bilateral participation, on the history of Romanian-Russian, Romanian-Bulgarian and Romanian-Hungarian relations. Under the same auspices, there is also a record of the anniversary of the winning of Romania's state independence. Tzenko Ghenov is the author of the work "Po boinia pat na osvoboditelite 1877-1978" (On the Battle Path of the Liberators 1877-1878), Sofia 1976, in which C. Velichi states "more attention is given to the Romanian participation in the war than in other general works that have appeared to date in Bulgaria." The Soviet publishing house "Nauka" published the reports presented at the international conference in Moscow under the title "100 let osvobojdenia balkaniskih narodev ot osmanskago iga" (One Hundred Years Since the Liberation of the Balkan Peoples from Ottoman Domination). In this volume, there are three Romanian reports, and not a few others dealing directly with Romania. Despite the persistence of a certain trend to idealize the foreign factor, the role of the smaller Balkan populations is well presented. Professor C. Velichi and V. Vrajkov completed in 1979 a joint monograph dealing with the Bulgarian emigration to Romania in the 19th century and the role it played in the national rebirth of Bulgaria.

In the period between the 14th and 15th international history congresses, a very useful collaboration was intensified between historians and specialized institutes in the socialist countries: periodic discussions dedicated to the improvement of history books and discussions designed to eliminate inaccuracies and to cultivate mutual understanding and respect. The Romanians have thus engaged in these types of discussions with all the European socialist countries. We are now awaiting the results.

The Polish historian Juliusz Demel published in 1979 in Wroclaw a well-received "Historia Rumunii" and Soviet historians in 1971 published two volumes (for the period 1848-1970) in the projected "History of Romania." A promising start that appears to have been interrupted.

The same fan of Romanian history, Juliusz Demel, published the first monograph by a foreigner about Cuza Voda: "Aleksander Jan Cuza Ksiaze Rumunii" (Alexandru Ioan Cuza Prince of Romania), Ossolineum, Wroclaw - Warszawa - Krakow - Gdansk, 1977, 246 pages. The Polish historian successfully presents one of the most beautiful and accurate portraits of this ruler. It shows in Ilie Corfus' translation: "from the contemporary records that have been preserved, which are not too numerous or extensive, we get the picture of a young man, of middle height, well-built, handsome, with a delightful exterior appearance. A face with steady, manly lines, a prominent nose and mouth, blue-green eyes, shining hair lightly curled. A polite, elegant manner, a casual, friendly behavior. He was characterized by a lively intelligence, an ease of expression, a quick and biting responsiveness, a person not lacking irony, frequently ardent since he did not like to hide his opinions. He had a sincere, brave nature that was foreign to hypocrisy, greed and the desire to succeed at others' expense. In addition to this, he had an active nature, filled with energy, mobility, spontaneity that was hostile to pompous, rigid ceremony." It is fitting to note that in all his works dedicated to the history of Romania and the history of Romanian-Polish relations, Juliusz Demel exhibits an admirable effort for objectivity.

Despite certain errors not lacking an element of partis-pris, the history of Romania is also satisfactorily presented in the dictionaries and encyclopedia in the socialist countries, beginning with "Sovietskaia istoriceskaia enticlopedia," which appeared in 1971.

A role of the greatest significance in the spread of the history of the country and in the development of collaboration between historians is played by the joint commissions on history, such as the Romanian-Bulgarian, Romanian-Yugoslav, Romanian-Hungarian, Romanian-Czechoslovak, Romanian-East German, Romanian-Polish, Romanian-Soviet and so forth. These commissions periodically meet to discuss problems of common interest for the purpose of mutual understanding, and the results merit the full consideration of the historian.

It would be unrealistic, however, and even damaging for us to draw the conclusion that Romanian historiography abroad, especially in the socialist countries, has reached a high and correct level of representation. In this aspect, there is much to be done. Circumstantial obstacles still spring up, and not a few of them have their source in the confused history of this part of the continent. Nowhere was history a series of summertime relations between the people and the rulers. It was not so in Eastern Europe. Some contemporary historians have a difficult time setting aside

false dogmas that have a multi-century tradition, and they have a narrow or incorrect comprehension of the general and particular interests and truths, which explains the regrettable disagreements in the writing of history. Unfortunately, Romanian historiography is also confronted with false problems. For those who wish clarifications, allow us to recommend the critical reactions of Petre Diaconu in the documentary series published in REVISTA DE ISTORIE, beginning with issue No 6, 1976, and Const. C. Giurescu, under the title "Raspus la 'nitel descintec' al unui vraci" (A Wizard's Response to a 'Little Spell'), in the same publication, issue No 8, 1976.

Naturally, the confrontation of opinions in science is defined as an organic implication that becomes well-meaning only if it is constructive. Despite the deviations, which characterize the relations between the historians and the historiographies of the socialist countries there is a desire and effort aiming at collaboration and mutual respect. We have every reason to hope that this will also be the spirit that will preside at the 15th International Congress of Historians, 10 to 17 August 1980 in Bucharest.

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LAW ON [illegible] CENSUS ADOPTED BY SFRY ASSEMBLY

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 41, 25 Jul 80 pp 1324-1327

[Law adopted by the SFRY Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber on 17 July 1980: "Law on the 1981 Population, Household and Housing Census"]

[Text] Article 1

A census of the population, households and housing units (hereafter referred to as the "census") shall be taken from 1 to 15 April 1981 in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The census shall be done as of 2400 hours on 31 March 1981.

Immediately after the census is taken, a statistical check shall be run on the quality of the data gathered in the census.

Article 2

The census shall embrace the following:

1) citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, foreign nationals and stateless persons who have their domicile in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regardless of whether they are in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or abroad at the time of the census;

2) households of the persons referred to in Subparagraph 1 of this paragraph;

3) dwellings and other space in which people are living.

The census shall also cover citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, foreign nationals and stateless persons who have their domicile abroad and who at the moment of the census happen to be in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

As an exception to the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the census shall not cover diplomatic personnel of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and members of their families and the dwellings which are the property of foreign states.

Article 3

Data on the following shall be gathered on the persons covered by the census: last name and first name, name of the place (settlement) and opstina where they live or are temporarily staying, working or attending school; the reason for absence from the place of permanent residence or for their presence at the place where the census was taken, sex, date of birth, place of birth (settlement and opstina) and marital status; nationality, ethnic minority or ethnic group; native language, literacy, schooling, whether or not attending school; number of children (live births), settlement and opstina of origin and the year of resettlement, occupation, occasional performance of other jobs to earn a living, socioeconomic status, activities and sources of income.

In addition to the data referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the following data shall also be gathered in the census:

1) on persons with permanent employment--data on the corporate name or title and registration number of the organization of associated labor and other organization or community as well as of the constituent unit in which they work, the level of their specialized education, how often they travel from the place where they work to the place where they live, and the amount of time they work away from the place where they live;

2) on secondary and postsecondary students attending school outside the settlement where they have their permanent residence--data on how often they return to that settlement;

3) on citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad--data on the name of the state where they live and on the time spent working for a foreign employer or in self-employment;

4) on citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad who returned before the census from employment with a foreign employer or self-employment abroad--data on time spent in that employment from 1965 up to the time of the census.

Article 4

Data on the following shall be gathered in the census of households: last name and first name of the person in whose name the household is recorded, members of the household and other persons residing in the household or happening to be in it at the moment of the census, and also the name of the settlement and street address where these persons do reside or happen to

be; the relationship of the various members of the household to the person in whose name the household is recorded; the legal basis for use of the dwelling, ownership of a building or dwelling for rest and recreation; existence of a well in the yard; business collaboration of members of the household with an agricultural cooperative or under other forms of association of private farmers or with an organization of associated labor; the area of own land, used land and arable land and principal data on the livestock herd, poultry, beehives, tractors and combines.

Article 5

In the census of housing data shall be gathered on the name of the settlement and street address where the dwelling is located; the floor area of the dwelling and the number of rooms, whether the dwelling has a kitchen, wiring and plumbing and toilet and bathroom, ownership of the dwelling, use of the dwelling (for residence, for rest and recreation, for conduct of a business activity), the story on which the dwelling is located, year of construction, type of building and material of the building's outside walls.

Article 6

An individual included in the census must give accurate and full answers to all the questions contained on the census forms.

Data on absent members of the household shall be furnished by the member of the household who is most familiar with such data, and on children under age 15 by one of the parents or guardians.

A person included in the census need not declare his nationality, ethnic minority or ethnic group, and the census form must contain a notice to that effect.

Article 7

If at the time of the census the censustaker does not find a person included in the census at home, and he is unable to gather the data in the manner envisaged in Article 6, Paragraph 2, of this law, he shall leave a written notice that that person must report to the competent agency by 20 April in order to furnish data related to the census.

Article 8

A basic and other organization of associated labor, an association and community of organizations of associated labor, a contract organization of associated labor, a bank, a community for insurance of property and persons or other financial organization, an agricultural or other cooperative, a self-managed special-interest community, an agency or organization of a sociopolitical community, a sociopolitical organization, any other public

organization, any other self-managed organization or community, or civic association must by 20 March 1981 furnish every worker employed in it data on a census form concerning the title or corporate name, address and registration number of the organization of associated labor or other organization or community and of the constituent unit in which he works and activities under which the organization or community is classified and the same data on a civic association, as well as the following data from labor records--data on schooling, occupation and level of specialized education of personnel.

Article 9

Persons designated as censustakers, instructors, supervisors or assigned to perform other tasks and jobs related to the census must participate as such in the census.

Article 10

The persons referred to in Article 9 of this law are required to keep as an official secret all data gathered from individuals pertaining to their person, family and property.

Article 11

The census shall be organized and conducted by the federal organization competent for statistical affairs, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations designated by this law, and by the competent agencies in the republics and the competent agencies in the autonomous provinces.

Article 12

The federal organization competent for statistical affairs, in collaboration with the competent agencies for statistical affairs of the republics and the competent agencies for statistical affairs of the autonomous provinces: shall work out the methodology of the census with uniform definitions of units and features and uniform classifications and content of processing and publication tables of interest to the entire country; shall work out the methodology and conduct statistical checking of the quality of the data gathered in the census; shall set forth uniform criteria for detection and automatic correction of errors in the census material; shall coordinate work to develop the logical checking program; shall coordinate work to develop tables for the uniform program of interest to the entire country.

The federal organization competent for statistical affairs shall provide the census material for the census of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad and for the census of persons doing military service, shall work out the tables of the census results for the entire territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and shall publish

the results of the census under the uniform program, along with data of interest to the entire country.

Article 13

The federal administrative agency competent for national defense affairs shall organize and conduct the census of persons doing military service and of persons who are in military facilities at the time of the census.

Article 14

The federal administrative agency competent for foreign affairs shall organize and conduct the census of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia working in the following: diplomatic and consular missions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad; in wholly or partially Yugoslav-owned enterprises abroad; in wholly or partially Yugoslav-owned banks or financial organizations abroad; in wholly or partially Yugoslav-owned insurance or reinsurance organizations abroad; in permanent business units and temporary business units abroad; in joint economic representative offices abroad; in the United Nations and its organizations, as well as the census of citizens involved on the basis of international technical and other cooperation and members of households residing abroad with such persons.

Article 15

The federal organization competent for statistical affairs, the federal administrative agency competent for foreign affairs, the federal administrative agency competent for affairs of labor, health and social welfare and the federal organization competent for employment security affairs, in collaboration with the competent agencies in the republics and the competent agencies in the autonomous provinces, shall organize and conduct the census of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia working abroad for foreign employers or self-employed and members of households residing with them.

Article 16

The official who heads the federal organization competent for statistical affairs shall prescribe the contents of the necessary forms and shall furnish specialized and methodological instructions for the organization and conduct of the census.

The official who heads the federal organization competent for statistical affairs is required to obtain the following opinions before issuing the instructions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article:

1) the opinion of the federal secretary for national defense--with respect to the census of military personnel and civilian employees of the Yugoslav People's Army and of persons doing military service,

4) the opinion of the official heading the federal administrative agency competent for foreign affairs--with respect to the census of the individuals referred to in Article 14 of this law,

5) the opinion of the official heading the federal administrative agency competent for foreign affairs, the opinion of the official heading the federal administrative agency competent for affairs of labor, health and social welfare and the opinion of the official who heads the federal organization competent for employment security affairs--with respect to the census of persons referred to in Article 15 of this law.

Article 17

The federal organization competent for statistical affairs shall publish the following:

1) the first results of the census for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the republics, the autonomous provinces and the opstinas--within 30 days from the date when the taking of the census is completed;

2) the results of the census of interest to the entire country--according to the program adopted for processing the data from 1 December 1981 to 30 June 1983.

Article 18

The federal organization competent for statistical affairs shall submit reports to the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on fulfillment of the Program of Tasks and Functions of Federal Agencies and Organizations in the 1981 Population, Household and Housing Census and on expenditure of funds to finance that program--by the end of the month of March of each year for the past year, and by the end of March 1984 it shall submit the final account of the funds spent.

Article 19

A basic or other organization of associated labor, association or community of organizations of associated labor, contract organization of associated labor, bank, community for insurance of property and persons or other financial organization, agricultural or other cooperative, self-managed special-interest community or other self-managed organization or community or civic association shall be fined no less than 5,000 and no more than 50,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if by 20 March 1981 it does not furnish every worker employed in it on the census form data on the name or corporate name, address, registration number of the organization of associated labor or other organization or community, as well as of the constituent unit in which they work and the activities in which it is classified or the activities of the civic association, and from labor records--data on schooling, occupation and the level of specialized training of personnel (Article 8).

The person responsible shall also be fined no less than 1,000 and no more than 5,000 dinars (Article 8) for a misdemeanor for the action referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 20

The person responsible in the agency or organization of the sociopolitical community, in the sociopolitical organization or in the public organization which by 20 March 1981 does not furnish on the census form to every worker employed in it data on the name, address and registration number of the agency or organization in which he works and the activities in which it is classified, and from labor records--data on schooling, occupation and level of specialized education of personnel (Article 8)--shall also be fined no less than 1,000 and no more than 10,000 dinars for a misdemeanor.

Article 21

An individual as referred to in Article 9 of this law who in taking the census influences a citizen to declare against his will his nationality, ethnic minority or ethnic group shall be punished by a fine of 5,000 dinars or a prison sentence not to exceed 60 days (Article 9 in conjunction with Article 6, Paragraph 3).

Article 22

An individual as referred to in Article 9 of this law shall be fined no less than 500 and no more than 5,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if without good cause he refuses to participate in performing the tasks and functions referred to in that article.

Article 23

An individual included in the census who refuses to give data to a person as referred to in Article 9 of this law which are required by the census or who gives inaccurate data or prevents the verification of the data given (Articles 3, 4 and 5) shall be fined no less than 500 and no more than 5,000 dinars for a misdemeanor.

Article 24

This law shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

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FEDERAL CHAMBER ISSUES CONCLUSIONS ON DELEGATE SYSTEM

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 41, 25 Jul 80 pp 1333-1335

[Conclusions issued by the Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 17 July 1980 and signed by Federal Chamber President Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen]

[Text] On the basis of Article 136 of the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly and Article 219 of the Operating Procedure of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, in a session on 17 July 1980, upon examination of the material entitled "Certain Issues in Achieving the Delegate Assembly System and Tasks of Assemblies" and the material entitled "Certain Experiences in the Work of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on the Delegate Basis," issued the following

Conclusions

1. In the functioning of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities on the delegate basis so far worthwhile experience has been gained that constitutes a significant basis for further construction and improvement of the delegate assembly system and for more effective performance of the role of various social entities in that system.

The delegate assembly system is being confirmed more and more as a significant factor toward strengthening the self-management position of the workers and of their basic organizations and communities, for expression and self-management reconciliation of their interests and needs and for their ever broader inclusion in the process of policy formulation and decisionmaking in assemblies of sociopolitical communities.

However, experience so far also indicates a number of difficulties and problems in achieving the delegate assembly system. After all, the effective functioning of that system is most firmly related to development of self-management socioeconomic relations in organizations of associated labor and in society at large, to the material base of associated labor, to achievement of the constitutional status of the working class and of all working people in the management of income and the governance of society as a whole, to the effectiveness of the institutions of the political system

and to broader practice of conclusion of social compacts and self-management accords to resolve social issues, and also to strengthening social oversight in the conduct of the established policy. However, the functioning and further development of the delegate assembly system should also be examined in the context of socioeconomic relations as a whole, and specifically in their most direct relation to achievement of the policy of economic stabilization.

2. In connection with the functioning and achievement of the delegate assembly system as a whole there is a need for all working people and citizens in self-managed organizations and communities and in sociopolitical organizations, and also their delegations and delegates, as well as the assemblies of sociopolitical communities--to critically examine experience gained so far in the exercise of their rights and discharge of their obligations and responsibilities and to set forth specific programs of measures and activities to overcome more rapidly the definite dilemmas, shortcomings and difficulties that exist in achievement of that system.

There is accordingly a need for the following:

a) through appropriate measures and activities within organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities to create and guarantee conditions for exercise of the rights and discharge of the duties and responsibilities of delegations, for adoption of basic views on the basis of the interests of the working people and citizens expressed through self-management, for linkage of delegations and for adoption of joint positions governing the work of delegates, as well as for these activities to be stimulated through the measures and activities of assemblies of sociopolitical communities;

b) in assemblies of sociopolitical communities for more complete regulation of the basic issues important to the functioning of assemblies on the delegate basis (method of informing and involving delegations in the proceedings and decisionmaking of assemblies, programming the work of assemblies, the rights of delegations in so-called legislative initiative, the role of delegations and delegates in the procedure of adopting legislation, the obligations and tasks of executive and administrative organs related to the functioning of delegations and assemblies on the delegate basis, etc.);

c) for further improvement of cooperation of assemblies of sociopolitical communities in connection with coordinating and synchronizing their work programs, coordinating basic solutions in the procedure of adoption of legislation and other matters important to the coordinated operation of the assembly system and performance of their functions in the procedure for statement of policy and adoption of legislation, in overseeing enforcement of the stated policy and legislation, in the exercise of policy control over the work of executive and administrative organs and in other matters of common interest.

1. With respect to the functioning of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on the delegate basis, the chamber, its working bodies and delegates shall strive to carry out the following program of measures and activities:

First--if the delegates in the Federal Chamber and thereby the chamber itself are to have the most direct and firmest ties with their delegate base in self-management, the following are particularly necessary:

i. the fullest possible linkage of delegations of self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations in the republic or autonomous province in order to formulate positions governing the work of delegates in the Federal Chamber, this to be done through conferences of delegations and delegates in the chambers of assemblies of opstinas and assemblies of republics and autonomous provinces and other forms of relation of delegations and delegates, with the vigorous participation of sociopolitical organizations;

ii. encouragement of delegations and their self-managed organizations and communities to take the initiative and submit proposals in the procedure for preparation of the work programs and plans of the Federal Chamber and to ensure their vigorous participation in examination of those programs and plans, whereupon, after their adoption, the delegations would bring their own work plans into conformity with the topics and dates in the work program of the Federal Chamber in which they have an interest;

iii. in the procedure for reexamination and amendment of the provisions of the Operating Procedure of the Federal Chamber particular attention should be paid in the current proceedings of the chamber to the questions of procedure for preparation and adoption of legislation, in which more appropriate participation and role should be furnished to delegations and to the forms of their relation to delegates (beginning with initiatives and proposals for adoption all the way to adoption of legislation, ensuring a more vigorous role of the chamber and its working bodies in examination and monitoring of the conduct of policy and enforcement of legislation and establishment of the obligations of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies), as well as to matters important to synchronizing the work and to cooperation of the Federal Chamber with assemblies of sociopolitical communities, with sociopolitical organizations and with other social entities;

iv. self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations in the republic or autonomous province should regularly monitor the work of their delegates in the Federal Chamber, and it is the duty of the delegates to completely and regularly inform them about their individual and joint work in the Federal Chamber and its working bodies;

v. along with work on amendments of the SFRY Constitution, work should also be undertaken on those amendments and supplements to the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly and the Operating Procedure of the Federal

Chamber, which, implementing the initiative toward further improvement of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, would ensure consistent implementation of those principles and arrangements in the organization and proceedings of the Federal Chamber and its working bodies.

Second--that forms of cooperation of the Federal Chamber and its working bodies with the assemblies of the republics and autonomous provinces and their working bodies be further developed and improved, and specifically the following:

i. particular topics and tasks in the work programs and plans of the Federal Chamber would be coordinated from the standpoint of time and manner of their realization with the same or similar topics contained in the work programs of republic and provincial assemblies, especially when the latter assemblies have an interest in simultaneous legislative or other activity in the particular area;

ii. that their collaboration be manifested still more in monitoring the conduct of policy and in setting forth policy governing enforcement of laws and other general enactments, again a matter in which they have their common interests;

iii. that the Federal Chamber and its working bodies encourage and take under consideration initiatives, opinions and proposals on matters submitted by various republic and provincial assemblies and their working bodies.

Third--that tasks and obligations and also operating procedures of the Federal Chamber and federal administrative agencies be brought into conformity with the needs of the operation of the Federal Chamber on the delegate basis. The following are necessary in this regard:

i. insistence that the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies, when they are preparing and presenting materials for the needs of the Federal Chamber (summaries, clearer supporting arguments, alternative proposals, indication of the social and material consequences of the solutions proposed, and so on) make it possible for delegations and delegates to enter more easily into the essence of the issues and problems raised in the proposed legislation and material, thereby making it easier for them to take a position on them. Accordingly, material which has not been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly and Operating Procedure of the Federal Chamber shall be rejected for consideration more consistently than in the past;

ii. without detracting from the role of proposals and initiatives coming from the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies, legislative and other initiatives and proposals of delegations and delegates and of self-managed organizations and communities shall be manifested to a greater extent in the work of the Federal Chamber and its working bodies, and the working bodies of the chamber shall on the particular topics

in the work program take over certain tasks and thereby the role of proponents of individual laws and other general legislation. In so doing they are to have the full professional and other assistance of federal administrative agencies and the Federal Executive Council;

iii. the Federal Executive Council shall ensure organized and timely discharge of the obligations which it and federal administrative agencies have assumed in carrying out the work program of the Federal Chamber and shall regularly inform the Federal Chamber concerning cases of and reasons for justified postponement and overrunning of the deadlines which have been fixed, which must more and more be exceptions in future work.

Fourth--the Federal Chamber and its working bodies should collaborate on an ongoing basis with sociopolitical organizations and their organs and forms of activity both in the procedure of preparing and adopting the work program and also on matters of common interest as set forth in work programs. Accordingly, the Federal Chamber and its working bodies shall devote full attention to initiatives, proposals and opinions of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level.

4. These conclusions shall be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

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